

## MERCHANTS FAVOR GREAT WHITE WAY

Several Local Business Men Propose Modern Cluster Arc Lamps For Business District.

WOULD ADVERTISE THE CITY

Question Will Likely Be Brought Before an Early Meeting of The Merchants.

A number of local merchants are greatly interested in a plan to make the business district of the city "a great white way" by the installation of cluster lamps along Second and Chestnut streets. Three of these lights are already used in the city and add much to the appearance of the streets, yet the effect would be more noticeable if a greater number were in use and placed at regular intervals on either side of the streets.

The merchants who are urging the more general use of the lamps declare that aside from making the streets more attractive the lighting system would be a good advertisement for the city. A visitor usually forms an opinion of a strange city by the first general view, and such an improvement would convince a stranger that Seymour and its merchants are progressive and up-to-the-minute. Hundreds of visitors and passengers on different steam and electric lines pass through the city each day, and their opinion of Seymour with a modern lighting system in the business district could be nothing but most favorable.

Several of the progressive cities in southern Indiana have recently installed the cluster arcs along their principal business streets. The system has just been completed at Columbus and upon the night when the lights are turned on by the mayor, the city will hold a big celebration.

The cost of the cluster arc lamps has been given some consideration by the local men who are in favor of their installation. It is said that the original cost of the lamps is not large and that the expense of operation is very small. It has been suggested that the merchants pay for the lamps and that the city stand the expense of the electricity which would be consumed. This could be done without a much greater burden to the city for should the cluster lamps be installed the arc lamps now used at the corners could be taken down. It is estimated that the amount of electricity consumed by four or five arc lamps would not be greatly in excess to that consumed by the larger number of cluster arcs.

As several of the merchants have expressed themselves as favorable to the proposed lighting system, it is likely that the matter will be brought before an early meeting of the merchants.

Are you getting your share of bargains at The Day Light Dry Goods Store? a20d&w

Ice Cream Sodas, Ices, and Sparkling Phosphates at the Sparta Confectionery. a19dtf

Seymour Business College Phone 403.

Good mixed hay 85c. Phone 205.

## PAINT

Spring Time is Paint Time

At the present price of raw material you can't get good paint at low price.

We don't have cheap paint, but we do have good paint.

Andrews Drug Co.

Registered Pharmacists. Phone 633.

## FROST DAMAGE SMALL

Cold Wave Causes Little Injury To Fruit.

Although there was a heavy frost and a minimum temperature of thirty-two degrees above zero was recorded, the reports from various parts of the county indicate that the damage to the fruit was small. There was considerable anxiety Thursday evening for fear that much of the fruit would be killed should the frost be heavy, but it is believed that the damage will be of no serious consequence.

A lower temperature than that recorded in the city was registered by the thermometers in the unprotected districts of the county and in a number of places considerable ice was frozen.

## MINSTREL BIG SUCCESS.

Eagles Give Novel and Entertaining Performance.

The minstrel given by the local lodge of Eagles last night was one of the most novel and entertaining events of its kind seen in Seymour for some time. The songs were especially good and met with the approval of the audience as shown by the hearty encores. A number of jokes and roasts were given on several local men and these were greatly enjoyed. The local Eagles are deserving of a large amount of credit for the manner in which they gave their parts. The Chicago men who assisted in the performance were exceedingly good.

Before the minstrel took place the lodge headed by a band gave a parade on the principal streets. The troupe will go to Madison this evening and will also give a performance at Bedford Saturday evening.

## PUBLIC PLAYGROUND

Will Be Established on High School Block.

Arrangements have been completed for the first public playground in Seymour, which will be established on the high school block at the rear of the building. Apparatus such as bars, swings, rings and a maypole will be erected and will be available for the use of all the children of the city during the summer months. The apparatus will be purchased with funds which have been raised by the students of the building.

The public playground movement has met with much success in other cities and will, doubtless, prove popular here.

The plan has also been suggested of building a public tennis court but nothing definite has been done regarding it.

## FIELD MEET.

High School Will Participate in Events at North Vernon.

The annual athletic meet of the Southeastern High School Association will be held at North Vernon next month, and the Seymour school will have representatives in practically all of the contests. The association is composed of five high schools, Seymour, North Vernon, Madison, Lawrenceburg and Franklin.

The events will include not only the usual athletic contests but also some in oratory, reading, and debating. The preliminaries for the selection of contestants for the various events will be held in Seymour soon. For a number of years the local school has captured several of the first prizes and the students expect to make a strong showing this year.

HOADLEY'S	
Can reduce your grocery bills 10 to 15 per cent. and then you enjoy the best that the market affords.	
Lard, 2 pounds.....	25c
Granulated Sugar, 10 pounds.....	58c
Potatoes, peck.....	40c
Strawberries, box.....	10c
New Tomatoes, pound.....	15c
2 pounds.....	25c
Asparagus, bunch.....	5c
Kale, fancy, peck.....	15c
Celery, bunch.....	5c
Oranges, No. 150 to box, doz.....	30c
Roman Beauty Apples, No. 1, pk.....	45c
Green Onions, 2 bunches.....	5c
Pie Plant, 2 bunches.....	5c
Hams, best you ever tasted, lb.....	17c
Breakfast Bacon, fancy, pound.....	20c
Hams, by slice, lb.....	25c
Bacon, fat country.....	12½c

HOADLEY'S

## BOILER ROOM IS DAMAGED BY FIRE

Flying Sparks Cause Blaze At The Plant of Seymour Manufacturing Company.

FACTORY CLOSED UNTIL MONDAY

Greatest Damage Was Done To The Roof and Loss Will Not Exceed \$250.

The quick response of the fire department Thursday evening to an alarm sent from the Seymour Manufacturing Company prevented what threatened to be a destructive fire. The blaze originated in the boiler room and had a fairly good start when first seen by the night watchman, Henry Engleking. The factory whistle sounded the first alarm and this was quickly followed by telephone messages from residents living in the neighborhood of the factory.

Mr. Engleking had left the boiler room but a short time before the blaze was discovered to make his rounds through the factory and when he returned found the roof above the boiler on fire and the room filled with smoke. He attempted to extinguish the blaze with the emergency hose provided by the factory, but was unable to gain much headway. When he realized that the flames were spreading to other parts of the roof he sounded the whistle. It is believed that the fire was caused by flying sparks.

The fire department made a fast run to the plant, and soon had a line of hose directed towards the fire. The heat and steam in the boiler room became intense, but the members of the department refused to retreat and soon had the flames under control. When the fire was extinguished the small hose used by Mr. Engleking was found upon the floor with a running stream of water.

The roof on the building was completely destroyed, but the walls were of brick and damaged but slightly. The big boilers were not injured to any great extent although several of the steam pipes were damaged and it will be necessary to replace them. Workmen were immediately engaged to repair the damaged building and were at work this morning. The entire factory will be closed until Monday when the temporary repairs will be completed.

The factory is closed for repairs a few weeks each summer and this year the boiler room will be rebuilt with a large amount of steel work on the interior. This will make the boiler room absolutely fire proof.

The total loss to the company will not exceed \$250.

Strawberries, Cucumbers, Pine-apples, Asparagus, Mangoes, Tomatoes, Radishes, Charles Murt. 20 Indianapolis Ave.

Cakes, Pies, Doughnuts, Cream Puffs are necessary to complete your Sunday dinner. Always fresh at Loertz's.

Why not trade in a place where you can see what you are getting? The Day Light Store is the right place. a20d&w

## DREAMLAND

No. 1 "Mrs. Carter's Necklace" (VITAGRAPH DRAMA)

No. 2 "The BABY" (EDISON COMEDY)

No. 3 "Pathe Weekly" (Pathe Current Events)

Matinee Saturday Afternoon as usual from 2 until 4 O'clock

## MAJESTIC

EARL AND CARSELLO In Black and Tan. Refined Harmony Singing, talking and all round wooden shoe dancing.

A "Shurelock Jones, Detective" Than. B "THROUGH THE FLAMES" Imp. C "Mid-Winter Trip to Los Angeles"

Prices 5 and 10c. Balcony 5c to All. Matinee every Saturday afternoon.

## RAILROAD IS HELD LIABLE FOR FIRE

Higher Court Affirms Judgment Against B. & O. In Suit Filed By Tunnelton K. of P. Lodge.

\$2,500 DAMAGES ARE AWARDED.

One of Cases Resulting From Fire Alleged To Have Been Started By Sparks From Engine.

The appellate court Thursday handed down an opinion in the case of the Tunnelton Lodge of Knights of Pythias against the B. & O. S-W. railroad affirming the judgment of the lower court by which the lodge was awarded damages in the sum of \$2,500 for the burning of their castle hall several years ago. The case was first filed in the Lawrence circuit court, but was venued to Monroe county and tried there. This is one of the cases which resulted from the big Tunnelton fire in which several of the principal buildings of the town were burned. Several of the cases were compromised and a few of them were tried in Jackson county.

All of the cases were based upon practically the same allegations. The complaint stated that the company was negligent in sending through the town an engine which scattered red hot cinders and that these were the direct cause of the conflagration. The company introduced evidence through its employees that the engine was equipped with a spark arrested and that every precaution was taken to prevent the sparks from being thrown from the stack.

The appellate court held that in this case, with the conflicting evidence, the question of negligence was one for the jury to decide and affirmed the lower court.

In the Tunnelton fire buildings to the value of several thousand dollars were destroyed, and practically all of the suits which have been filed for damages have been decided in favor of the plaintiffs. The suit of the Knights of Pythias lodge, however, involved the largest amount.

## WINDOW "PIKERS"

Nearly Get Into Trouble in East Part of City.

A couple of strangers suspected of window "piking" in the east part of the city came very nearly answering to charges in the police court Thursday evening. Two men walked up to the window of T. R. Carter's residence on Broadway, but left the premises when a neighbor lady called to Mr. Carter. Mr. Carter did not see the men but started out in search of them and found two strangers standing near another residence in the neighborhood. The men, however, declared their innocence and asserted that two other men had passed them. As no evidence could be secured to convict the parties they were released. Later the officers were notified but as the descriptions were meager it would have been difficult to apprehend them. The two men suspected had the appearance of being travelers of the road, although one of them was hardly out of his teens.

## The VEXING QUESTION



Of which is and which isn't good fire insurance can be settled to YOUR entire company—so we are only too glad to show you their latest financial statements.

Ample reserves, healthy capitalization and excellent, fair management are the chief characteristics of OUR companies.

FRED EVERBACK AGENCY CO. Office over Loertz Drug Store.

A complete report of the arrival in New York of the survivors of the Titanic and other news regarding the horrible sea tragedy will be found on page three of this issue.

## RECEIVER APPOINTED

Mooresville Water And Light Company Bankrupt.

Indianapolis, April 19.—Leroy J. Keach yesterday was appointed receiver for the Mooresville Water, Light, Heat and Power Company on application of the Indianapolis Electrical Supply Company. He was instructed to continue the business of the company and authorized to borrow sufficient funds to keep the plant in operation and pay for certain equipment now ready for installation. The property is in Mooresville. The company has \$75,000 worth of bonds outstanding and its other indebtedness amounts to \$14,000. The value of the plant is placed at \$125,000. The company has no ready money to continue business, the plaintiff avers. It owes the plaintiff \$256.39, according to the complaint.

## BANK WRECKERS SENTENCED

Michigan Men, Father and Son, Given Five-Year Terms.

Detroit, Mich., April 18.—Henry M. Dearing, 79 years old, cashier of the defunct Albion National Bank, and his son, Palmer M. Dearing, were each sentenced today to five years in the Federal Prison at Leavenworth, Kans. for misappropriation of the bank's funds. The son was secretary of the Cook Manufacturing Company and it was admitted that thousands of dollars were taken illegally from the bank in the vain effort to save the Cook company from failure. The bank's discrepancies totaled more than \$100,000.

## MAKING EYES.

Cause of Damage Suit Filed by Evansville Woman.

Evansville, Ind., April 19.—Mrs. Hannah Moelke, wife of Conrad Moelke, of this city, yesterday entered suit in the Circuit Court for \$10,000 damages against Mrs. Caroline Seizer, a wealthy woman from Spencer county, for the alleged alienation of her husband's affections. She claims Mrs. Seizer made eyes at her husband until she won his love.

## ALL SALOONS CLOSE MAY 2.

Seymour Liquor Licenses Dated From Same Day.

Although the Sam Rittenhouse and James Phillips did not open their saloons in this city until May 4, the records of the commissioners' court shows that their licenses were dated on May 2 the same as the other thirteen. Their city licenses were dated on the 4th of May, 1911, but they will be prohibited from selling liquor from midnight May 1 as that is the hour their county licenses expire.

Since these two saloons close on May 2 Seymour will be a dry town from Thursday, May 2, until the following Monday when the commissioners meet.

The penny chewing gum machine at the passenger depot of the C. T. H. & S-E. was broken into last night and the contents stolen.

Phone 621 for Ice. John J. Cobb.

You need shoes That's certain.  
You want assurance of satisfaction. That's proper.  
You want the best for your money. That's natural.  
You have been disappointed. That's possible.  
You haven't tried Rice & Hutchins'. That's unfortunate.

Rice & Hutchins tan their own leather, make their shoes in eight large factories. They know what is in their shoes because they put it there. Knowing it is there they do not hesitate to guarantee it to be there.

That's Why.

ROSS-SHOES

The Gold Mine is Opposite Us

## TWO STATES HOLD PRIMARIES TODAY

Nebraska and Oregon, Progressive Strongholds, Witness a Hard Contest.

TODAY ENDS LONG CAMPAIGN.

LaFollette Fighting For Delegates in Oregon, Where He Makes Strong Bid for Votes.

Chicago, April 19.—The presidential primaries in Nebraska and Oregon and the Illinois Democratic and Republican state conventions and federal fights at Peoria and Springfield, booked for today, are arousing great interest at political headquarters in this city. The Republican fights in Nebraska and Oregon are between the progressives, as was the case in North Dakota. The general impression here is that the Roosevelt-LaFollette fight will be close in both states. Taft may get part of the delegates.

It is believed here that Roosevelt will have the better of the fight in Nebraska and La Follette in Oregon. This, however, is based very largely on the mere fact that Roosevelt closes the Nebraska campaign with his present two days' special train campaign tour, and has the last word, while La Follette has the same advantage in Oregon.

Alexander H. Revell, of the Roosevelt national committee, said today: "I expect Roosevelt to win in both states. However, Senator La Follette has a good organization in both and he has stumped the two states. These things count for something."

## ROBBED WHILE DRUNK

Woods Claimed Belongings Were Missing When He "Woke Up."

William Woods was before Mayor Swope yesterday afternoon upon a charge of public intoxication and after pleading guilty told the court that he could not pay his fine of one dollar and costs for he had been robbed while intoxicated. He declared that he had a five dollar bill in his vest pocket and carried an umbrella with him, but that when he "woke up" in jail, he could find neither the bill nor the umbrella.

While Woods was relating the alleged theft the court did not seem to be visibly moved by the story and gave him the usual fine to which was added the costs.

## Notice To Contractors.

The undersigned will receive sealed bids at its office in Seymour, Indiana until 6 o'clock p. m., April 24, 1912, for the construction of the brick and cement work for its building to be erected in Seymour, Indiana, according to plans and specifications now on file at its office.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

a24d Hodapp Hominy Co.

Green Beans, Strawberries, Rhubarb, Lettuce, Kale, Radishes. Teckemeyer. a20d

We show our goods in a Day Light Store. a20d&w

## ROUND TRIP EXCURSIONS

Every Saturday and Sunday Seymour to Louisville \$1.25 and Jeffersonville \$1.20

VIA I. & L. Traction Co.

Tickets sold good going on any train on Saturdays and Sundays, and good returning on any train until Monday.

## Nickelo

3—GOOD REELS—3

"THE SHERIFF'S DAUGHTER" (Melies Western Drama)

"HIS DAUGHTER'S BRACELET" (Pathe Drama)

"MUSHROOM CULTURE" (Educational)

"THE HANDICAP" (Lubin Drama)



## Heart to Heart Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE.

### MY CREED.

Some years ago I wrote what I called my creed. In one shape or another that creed has appeared in various newspapers.

It has been changed in some particulars and no doubt considerably improved. However that may be, I have not changed my confession of faith and append herewith the original subscription:

What do I believe? This:

I believe in Cleanliness of body, mind and soul, because cleanliness is not merely next to Godliness. It is Godliness.

I believe in Kindness to man, woman, child and animal, because God is kind to me.

I believe in Truth because it makes me free.

I believe in the Charity that begins at home, but does not end there.

I believe in Mercy as ardently as I hope it may be extended to me.

I believe in Moral Courage because it distinguishes me from a brute.

I believe in Righteousness because it is the shortest and best line between two eternities.

I believe in Patience because it is the swiftest way to accomplishment.

I believe in that sort of strenuous industry which takes an occasional vacation.

I believe in the kind of economic saving that does not hesitate to spend money freely for a good purpose.

I believe in Honesty not for policy's sake, but for the sake of decent principles.

I believe in Hospitality because it puts a roof not only over my head, but my neighbor's head as well.

I believe in Obedience because it is the only way I can learn how to command.

I believe in Self Control because I want to influence my fellows for their good.

I believe in Suffering because it is the best means the Eternal can use to chasten and purify.

I believe in God because I am not spiritually blind.

### A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE ANYONE—THE GREAT KIDNEY REMEDY NEVER DISAPPOINTS.

A few years ago I was troubled with a complication of kidney and stomach ailments, and although I tried two or three different doctors, I was unable to get any relief. Having heard a great deal about Swamp-Root, I decided to try it, and purchased a one-dollar bottle of Mr. Alexander, the druggist. From the beginning I could notice a change for the better and after taking eight bottles of your medicine, I felt entirely cured and have not had any trouble since.

Had I used Swamp-Root sooner, I would have been a few hundred dollars to the good and saved myself a lot of suffering.

You may use my testimonial any time you wish. Yours very truly,  
CHARLES E. HARRIS,  
460 Sixth St., Marion, Iowa.

I certify that Charles E. Harris signed the above testimonial in my presence, being first duly sworn to the truth thereof, this 12th day of July, 1909.  
D. R. KINLEY, J. P.

Letter to  
Dr. Kilmer & Co.,  
Binghamton, N. Y.

### Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You.

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co, Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing be sure and mention the Seymour Daily Republican. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

### Adverted Letters.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Seymour, Indiana, and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the dead letter office:

#### LADIES.

Miss Maud Tompson.

#### MEN.

L. A. Atkinson, Esq.

J. Herman Roberts.

E. L. Smith.

April 15, 1912.

EDW. A. REMY, Postmaster.

### SET HIM FREE

Confessions of Others Exonerates Ebb Christenberry.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 18.—Ebb Christenberry, who was convicted of a charge of highway robbery a few weeks ago, is a free man. The prosecuting attorney told Judge Fortune that the police had obtained evidence which left no doubt of Christenberry's innocence, and on the motion of the prosecuting attorney the man was given his liberty. The day after Christenberry was convicted Fred Bushay was arrested while in the act of robbing a grocer. He confessed that he and another man were guilty of the crime for which Christenberry had been convicted. Four other men were arrested and confessed, and each absolved Christenberry and the motion was made to set him free.

#### Victim of Accidental Shot.

Valparaiso, Ind., April 18.—While cleaning a shotgun John Gabour accidentally touched the trigger and his wife's arm was blown off.

### BEET SUGAR IN ENGLAND.

It is now more than a century since Napoleon urged and encouraged the cultivation of the sugar beet in France, with results to that country which have long since demonstrated his foresight and sagacity. After a hundred years and more a sugar beet factory is to be established in England, a belated tribute to the once hated and dreaded Bonaparte, says the Manchester Union. It is announced from London that the Anglo-Netherland Sugar Corporation, which recently sold through the British Foreign Colonial Corporation £300,000 5 per cent first mortgage profit-sharing debentures, will use part of the proceeds to establish a sugar beet factory in England in the eastern counties. The factory in England will be run under the management of Dutch sugar experts. It is pointed out that in 1910 over 1,725,000 tons of sugar, valued at £24,554,000—about two-thirds of which is beet sugar—were imported into the United Kingdom, indicating the possibilities of the beet sugar industry in England, if it shall be found that the beets can be grown successfully there, and if the English farmers will take an interest in helping forward the enterprise.

A clean, honest, kind criticism is wholesome, but an underhand thrust, intended to be smart, is dangerous. There is so much of this flippant criticism these days. We are nearly all guilty of it, and yet it is a kind of sin that keeps the right from succeeding. There are instances every day where a noble fact is kicked aside by a disparaging remark, intended only as a slap. The serious trouble with these flippant criticisms is, they never leave a truth behind; it is always a blotch. The thing to do is to leave off the flippant and make a criticism sincere, thoughtful, frank and kind. If a criticism is not thus attended, it is false and flippant, unworthy of a true man or woman.

The young Indian prince, son of the Gaekwar of Baroda, has left Harvard because he could not get along there on his allowance of \$250 a week. Even Oriental lavishness, apparently, cannot live up to the standard of the American money kings' sons. And this must rather puzzle the European and eastern minds to reconcile with all that has been told them about the simplicity of our republican institutions.

Simplicity in weddings is reported to be strongly advocated by members of the British aristocracy. Members of the British aristocracy who marry American heiresses will hardly be able to induce the young ladies to agree to any brand of simplicity that precludes the wearing of more than \$100,000 worth of pearls.

A Chicago woman asserts that big feet go with big brains. Women with the small feet, which go with beauty, will not contest this self-consolation in inevitable misfortune. They regard it as a desperate but unsuccessful effort to put the best foot forward.

In New York two juries in the same court gave damages of over \$1,000 for the loss of a wife and over \$12,000 for the loss of a leg. Wives seem to come cheap in the Empire State.

A man in Massachusetts has a hen which lays eggs with ten-cent pieces in them. This backyard mine has the pearl-fishery restaurant beaten to a standstill.

A college professor tells us that in impossible to live on less than \$1,100 year. Millions of our citizens belong in the cemetery and don't know it.

The judge in Texas who adjourned court to whip a lawyer who called him a liar may lack the judicial mind, but his decisions are extremely positive.

As the output of real gold was \$500,000,000 in 1911, it seems strange that some men should care to buy the imitation article in bricks.

Quick lunch may be bad for the health, but the New Yorker who spent nine hours on a meal carried it several hours too far.

A scientist has discovered that the Sphinx represents a man. Evidently Mrs. Sphinx talked him into silence centuries ago.

A Harvard professor says that "divorce is not a disease." This will please those who have regarded it as a joy forever.

Still the 40 who are catalogued as immortals know that they have got to die even in a literary sense.

Texas might minimize the danger by erecting a wire screen along her Mexican border.

Pullman porters are said to earn only \$1.40 a day. But that isn't all they get.

## Wilt Thou be Made Whole?

By Rev. Parley E. Zartmann, D.D.,  
Secretary of Extension Department Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—Wilt thou be made whole?—John 5:6.

What else would be the deepest desire of a man who had been sick for 38 years and who had been waiting daily for a long time to have some friend put him into the pool at the time of the moving of the waters? but the question is an arousing one which Jesus asks for the purpose of making the man conscious of his condition, arousing his desire, calling forth the

confession of need, and assuring him of the possibility of healing. Thus the Great Physician constantly deals with souls, to convince sinners of their need of healing and to teach Christians that there are still defects in their own lives. In the one case failure of faith prevents healing; in the other, lack of submission prevents wholeness.

The study of the impotent man is interesting from every point of view; and the place at which the healing occurred is significant—Bethesda, meaning house of mercy. The waters of the pool had certain curative properties, but the man of the story was in such a plight that he had no friends to put him into the pool when the water was troubled. It requires no strength of the imagination to suppose that his reply to Jesus not only was full of pathos, but also full of a great longing, for notice the quick response and the great result: "Jesus saith unto him, rise, take up thy bed, and walk. And immediately the man was made whole, and took up his bed and walked."

The main point of the story is in v. 24: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, he that heareth my word, and believeth on him that sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation; but is passed from death unto life." This is really the gospel in a sentence, for the supreme purpose of Jesus was to give life and to heal us from all infirmities.

We need not describe eternal life; but it is desirable, glorious and necessary. You cannot take a sin-sick, ruined soul out of this world and inhabit heaven with it in the next. You cannot. There is no such thing after death as a spiritual revolution. God would have to shut you in. The glories of heaven would mean nothing to you, the songs of heaven would be torture to you, and heaven itself a perpetual torment. So, because eternal life is so desirable and is the free gift of God, through Jesus Christ our Lord, the question is pertinent, "Wilt thou be made whole?"

The conditions upon which you are made whole, of passing from death unto life, are knowledge, repentance, belief, obedience. They are so easy that we make them hard and miss the blessing because we do not accept them in their simplicity. Eternal life in such a case is not a gift that we cannot have but that we will not have.

Let us never forget two outstanding things about sin: 1. It defiles. Sin is not mainly, and ever since the day when the devil beguiled Adam and Eve the trail of the serpent has wound its way through human nature and through human history, leaving defilement in its wake. 2. Sin destroys. This is an old-fashioned doctrine but as true as it is old. In spite of all that men may say, or hope, or do, the wages of sin is death. Therefore, again the question is pertinent, Wilt thou be made whole?

This old-time story is a parable and a promise, for Jesus Christ still waits to be gracious.

Every place of need may be a Bethesda, and just where you are Jesus stands opposite your need saying, "Wilt thou be made whole?" By every possible way he is pleading, "O Israel, thou hast destroyed thyself, but in me is thy help." Thousands of people of every age and clime have found relief, healing and salvation just as the man at the pool found it that day by simple trust.

"Wilt thou be made whole?" That is the question. How often Jesus has had to say, "Ye will not come unto me that ye might have life." What a tragedy when a soul turns away from him and goes out into darkness, despair and death. You can refuse Christ, but how can you?

Let the story teach us three things: The need of prompt response to Christ's words, no thought of failure in the future, and continuous use of the strength which Christ gives. "Seek ye the Lord while he may be found; call ye upon him while he is near; let the wicked forsake his way; and the unrighteous man his thoughts; and let him return unto the Lord and he will have mercy upon him; and to our God for he will abundantly pardon."

"The Great Physician now is near,  
The sympathizing Jesus."

"Man of Sorrows, what a name  
For the Son of God who came.  
Ruined sinners to reclaim,  
Hallelujah! What a Savior!"

### NO HURRY ON FRENCH LINES

Record for Poor Service Surely Is Held by Railroad Managers of That Country.

Nationalization of railroads gets a very black eye from the French records this year. During the last summer the fruit crop failed absolutely in Germany, and there was great demand on France for this kind of food. Brittany and Normandy shipped fifteen thousand carloads—small "wagon trucks"—to Germany. The value of the fruit, when started, aggregated \$4,250,000. The average distance from the fruit growing districts to the frontier may be put down at about three hundred and sixty miles, and the average time taken was two weeks, though sometimes six weeks were required. The same wagons and trucks harnessed to German engines, were delivered at distances of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles in twenty to thirty-six hours.

In other words, on the French railway French fruit progressed at the rate of about twenty-four miles a day, whilst, including the customs formalities, they quickened up to about one hundred and seventy miles in the twenty-four hours as soon as they changed hands. Dozens of wagons never reached their destination at all, owing to the tickets being defaced or the chalk scrawl on the panel of the truck having been obliterated during the long pilgrimage. Sometimes 5, sometimes 10, and sometimes 80 per cent of the fruit was so damaged as to be worthless. The result has been endless litigation, and a loss of \$625,000. The Frankfurter Zeitung, from which these figures are taken, remarks that if in time of peace the traffic is so wretchedly managed by the companies, what will happen in case of a mobilization?

A traveler on the celebrated Western State railway relates how, on returning from a holiday in the north, his friends gave him a bag of beautiful apples. He registered them, and on his arrival at St. Lazare, tendered his receipt to a clerk. "Without asking me any questions the official led me to the bicycle depot and told me to take my own. I thought he was joking, but it took three-quarters of an hour to persuade this excellent functionary, instead of giving me somebody else's bicycle, to deliver my bag of apples, which naturally was found under a heap of heavy cases, ripped open and crushed."

#### Record Speed.

The Baroness Rose Posse declared, at a luncheon in Cambridge, that corsets caused indigestion.

"And they who say that corsets are good for the health," declared the baroness, smiling, "are as far from the truth as the railroad man."

"A railroad man, you know, was boasting about the speed of the trains on his line."

"We go so fast," he said, "that bells and whistles are no use—the train keeps ahead of the sound."

"Once, four miles away on a straight stretch, an engineer of ours saw a wagon. He whistled and rang, he cursed and swore and yelled, but it was useless—the next instant we were on the wagon—crash, bang—a derailment, and the engine overturned."

"The engineer, poor fellow, was killed. But the ghastly thing about the accident was this: As the engineer lay dead on the roadside, his voice caught him up. Yes, sir, there he lay, dead, and all around him sounded in chorus his own oaths and yells that he had used—just a minute before to clear the track."

#### Mexican Railways Show Gain.

The annual report of the National Railways of Mexico including the Mexican International Railroad company for the year ended June 30, 1911, shows gross earnings of \$61,934,421 (Mexican currency), an increase of \$9,372,128. Operating expenses increased \$7,685,787, and net earnings were \$22,655,076, a gain of \$1,696,341. However, the amount was not quite sufficient after the deduction of other charges for the first preferred dividends of \$2,883,290.

A deficit of \$453,312 was reported, which cut into the previous surplus to such an extent that but \$561,925 remains in the surplus fund.

The report states that the amount of securities that had not been converted, under the plan of April 6, 1908, at the close of the last fiscal year, amounted to \$2,029,747, which compares with the original total of securities exchangeable under this plan amounting to \$284,673,862.

#### No Chance to Pay Dividends.

In view of the fact that it costs the Rahway Valley railroad \$25 a day to operate and its gross receipts are only \$10, the public utilities commission has granted an increase of rates that will bring the income and the outgo more nearly together, says a dispatch from Summit, N. J. Commutation rates have been increased by 75 cents and fifty-trip tickets \$1.50 between Kenilworth, one of the stations on the road, and Bayonne, which is reached over the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Nobody appeared at the hearing to make objection.

The Rahway Valley line enjoys the reputation of being the shortest in the country. It connects Summit with Aldene and the Central Railroad. The whole road is only eight miles long. Although the commutation rate is over two roads, the Central gives the full increase in rates to the shorter line.

H. F. Dankin is secretary of the Rahway Valley and owns the majority of the stock.

## STORIES of CAMP and WAR

### OPENING OF THE CIVIL WAR

Edmund Ruffin of Virginia Fired First Shot at Fort Sumter—Story Told by Judge Pryor.

"The first shot fired in the Civil war," said Judge Roger A. Pryor the other day, according to the New York Herald, "was fired by the hand of Mr. Edmund Ruffin of Virginia. It may be recalled that Virginia stood out long against secession. At the Virginia convention a majority opposed taking the state out of the union, and the secessionists knew that without the border states, of which Virginia was the leader, the cotton states would speedily be crushed. We all felt, I in particular, that the one way to get Virginia to unite with her southern neighbors was to strike a blow against the Union."

"After consultation with Mr. Jefferson Davis and others of the secession leaders I went down to Charleston, and from the porch of the Mills hotel delivered a speech to practically the entire population of Charleston. In that speech I urged the southern troops to strike the first blow, and assured them that once the conflict was on Virginia would secede 'within an hour by Shrewsbury clock.'"

"The next meeting I was deputed by General Beauregard to demand the surrender of Fort Sumter. We knew, of course, that surrender was impossible, but I was instructed after surrender had been refused to go at once to the nearest battery and order the commandant to open fire."

"When I got to Battery Johnson and was met by the young captain in charge I presented my order, and he, with much emotion, embraced me and said that it was my impassioned speech of the previous evening that had made war possible, and he offered me the chance of fame by firing the first gun at Fort Sumter. It was an honor I could not well refuse, and yet I was not anxious for it."

"Back there in Virginia where the fight for and against secession had



The First Gun of the Civil War Went Off With a Roar.

been prolonged and bitter I had known Edmund Ruffin, a gentleman of considerable estate and owning many slaves. When the Virginia convention voted against secession Mr. Ruffin was so incensed that he shook the dust of his native state from his feet and became a citizen of South Carolina. Then, old as he was, he promptly enlisted as a private at Charleston. It was while I was in the midst of my quandary with the captain of Battery Johnson that I saw Mr. Ruffin, musket on his shoulder.

"To the commandant I said: 'Sir, I appreciate the honor you would do me, but I could not think of depriving others more worthy than myself. Here is the man whose devotion to the southern cause makes him worthy of the honor.' I introduced Mr. Ruffin to the commandant and explained the circumstances, and when I left the fort to watch, from the front, the effect of that first shot Mr. Ruffin had the lanyard of the gun in his hand, preparatory for firing."

"Scarce had we got outside when the gun—the first gun of the Civil war—went off with a roar. We could follow quite distinctly the flight of the shell, and we watched it in its course until it burst with terrific force right over Fort Sumter."

"That was the first shot! Virginia seceded at once, when, the first blow having been struck, President Lincoln called upon her for her quota of troops. Mr. Ruffin, as soon as the state had taken the course he deemed right, went back to Virginia and resumed his citizenship there. He lived during the rest of the war. He was on a large estate of his in Amelia county when the news came to him of the surrender of Lee at Appomattox and the loss of the southern cause."

"I cannot survive the liberties of my country," he said, with a resolution as firm as that of Cato. He loaded a double-barreled gun, and, pulling the trigger with his toes, blew the whole top of his head off."

"Those were his first and his last shots in the Civil war."

## Practical Fashions

GIRL'S DRESS.



This design portrays one of the smartest outlines for a girl's dress. The body and sleeves are cut in one piece. The chemisette with or without a standing collar is not absolutely essential to the completeness of the model, and the dress looks very stylish without this extra piece, especially for wear in the warm weather. The collar has a round outline and finished in wide revers in front. In planning this model, linen, pique, repp or poplin will be considered among the wash materials. A light weight cheviot, serge or mohair could also be utilized.

The pattern (5728) is cut in size 6 to 12 years. Medium size requires 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material.

To procure this pattern send 10 cents to "Pattern Department," of this paper. Write name and address plainly, and be sure to give size and number of pattern.

NO. 5728. SIZE.....  
NAME.....  
TOWN.....  
STREET AND NO.....  
STATE.....

### AGED "CHILDREN."

#### Fathers Were In Revolution.

There are still living in New England ten or more persons whose fathers were American soldiers in the Revolutionary war. All of them are over 90 and some over 100 years old. All aged and elderly persons can add greatly to their comfort by keeping their energy and strength up to the highest point through the use of Vinol, our delicious cod liver and iron preparation without oil.

Mrs. A. M. Bassford, 86 years old, of Harrisonburg, Va., says: "I have been using Vinol for the past three years and am on my thirty-second bottle now. I think Vinol will do all it is recommended to do and that it is all that has kept me alive the past three years. I tried almost every other medicine and found Vinol the best."

Vinol is fine for old people because its immediate effect is to sharpen the appetite and enrich the blood, building up natural strength and energy. We guarantee Vinol to do all this and pay back your money if it does not. The Andrews Drug Co., Seymour, Ind.

#### DANDRUFF KILLS THE HAIR

Use Mrs. Bassford's Old English Shampoo Cream. It keeps the scalp clean and healthy and makes the hair bulbs active and strong. Made from the formula of a noted English hair specialist. At the Andrews Drug Co., Seymour, Ind. 25 cents.

#### Sneezing as an Omen.

The only attention we pay to a sneeze at the present day is to endeavor to get rid of the chill which causes it; but a sneeze in the days of old Greece was a matter of great concern and import.

There was then a god of sneezing, and great undertakings would even be abandoned if a man sneezed at an inappropriate moment, the act being looked upon as the oracle of the god.

A sneeze between midnight and noon was looked upon as a fortunate sign, but between noon and midnight it betokened great misfortune. To sneeze to your right was lucky; to the left unlucky. Two or four sneezes were lucky, one or three very unlucky and any undertaking in hand should if possible be abandoned; more than four sneezes did not count.

There is a saying in many parts of England today: "Once a wish, twice a kiss, three times a letter, four times something better." If people sneezed together it was a good sign, particularly if they happened to be discussing business.

#### Fortunes In Faces.

There's often much truth in the saying "her face is her fortune," but it's never said where pimples, skin eruptions, blotches, or other blemishes disfigure it. Impure blood is back of them all, and shows the need of Dr. King's New Life Pills. They promote health and beauty. Try them. 25 cents at The Andrews Drug Co.

Mrs. Elizabeth Smiley and Mrs. N. G. Smith went to Crawfordsville this morning for a visit with relatives.



# NO NEED OF MINISTERS OF DEATH

## Titanic's Survivors Land Safely.

### BOWED WITH SORROW

But With Few Exceptions Quite Well Physically.

### A SAD SCENE AT THE PIER

The Silence of Grief Marked Landing of Refugees.

New York, April 19.—The 710 survivors of the Titanic lifted from the gates of death were landed last night by the Carpathia, which rescued them two hours and a half after the great White Star liner Titanic hurled herself against an iceberg last Sunday night. Disfigured by calamity and misery and oppressed by awful sorrow, the women and children and the few men who escaped from the world's greatest marine disaster were in better physical condition than the most optimistic had hoped for.

Out of the great company that waited for hours in bitter cold among the grinding bergs, many of them thinly clad, many bruised and hurt by the collision which destroyed their ship, few needed the ministrations of physicians when they came out in sight of the vast crowd that had been waiting in almost unbearable uncertainty. Many, it is true, were weak and nervous and hysterical from an experience that had left the world void and empty for them. But—and thousands thanked God for it as they watched—the majority of the saddened, bereaved company were well in body.

#### Sixteen Widowed Brides.

Only one of the Titanic's survivors died while the Carpathia was driving through fogs and storms to this port. One woman, a second cabin passenger, was suffering from a broken arm. But the general condition of the hundreds so dramatically saved from death was a cause of inexpressible pleasure to the thousands who saw them land. There was no need, as it turned out, for the ministers of death.

The Carpathia reported that there were 710 saved out of a passenger list which the White Star line figured at 2,180, making a loss of 1,470 lives. The statement from the Titanic's passengers says there were 745 rescued out of 2,340 on the list. The list of names furnished by the Carpathia on her arrival show 188 first cabin passengers saved, 115 in the second cabin, 178 third cabin, and 206 of the crew, a total of 687 saved. A woman passenger on the Carpathia heard from the ship's doctor that 495 of the passengers and 210 of the crew had been saved, and that thirty-nine women lost their husbands. Sixteen of those were brides.

#### Harbor Flags at Half Mast.

The world's annals has provided few more intense and dramatic moments than when all that was left of the great company that sailed so gaily on the Titanic appeared on the Cunard pier. No hint of the story of their miseries and of their sufferings after the Titanic foundered had come from the sea. It was not known for certain whether some who had been given up for dead might appear miraculously on the gangplank. There were scores of people among the men and women whose names are familiar the country over, who waited in the most intense suspense while the Cunarder with her sad cargo made her way slowly up the Hudson, passed the great ships in dock whose flags showed dimly at half staff in the bars of river light. There were some of these who had not dared to give up all hope, who lingered, still a prey to the most dreadful uncertainty, who refused to believe the cruel list of those that were saved and thought that there might after all appear for them some loved face. But nearly all of these were disappointed and turned away with looks that no man who saw the arrival of the Carpathia will ever forget.

#### Insane Vision of the Night.

The tragedy of the Titanic was written on the faces of nearly all of her survivors. Some, it is true, who were saved with their families, could not repress the joy and thankfulness that filled their hearts, but they were very few compared to the number of the rescued. These others bore the impress of their time of darkness when their people passed in an accident that seemed like an insane vision of the night. Their faces were swollen with weeping. They had drunk as deeply of sorrow as is ever given to human kind. But many, whose spirits were fainting from despair, walked firmly enough down the gangplank. Some walked unseeing in a kind of dreadful somnambulism of despair. It was with difficulty that the

## TRIBUTE TO THE BRAVE

President Taft paid a touching tribute to Major Archibald Butt, his military aide, official and personal companion and friend—Archie Butt. After learning from the Carpathia that Major Butt was not a survivor, the president said: "I never at any time had any idea at all that Archie was saved. As soon as it became plain that the reports were true that several hundred persons, perhaps a thousand or more, had gone down, I knew that he went too. He was a man to the last, soldier through and through; he was always on deck, where he belonged, and I know he must have been the last to leave. There now appears no doubt that these last were lost."

tongues of many were loosened to speak of the scenes of agony and fear that fell over the Titanic's peaceful company when it became swiftly known that the ship must go down. Some told haltingly, with dread still frozen in their eyes, of men who strove and struggled against women for the lifeboats and of officers shooting them down. One woman saw an officer shoot two men, she said, and other passengers recalled how officers had stood with drawn pistols while the women and children were being guided into the boats. No one seemed to know of the exact fate of the Titanic's captain, E. J. Smith. There was a story that he had committed suicide, but the Carpathia's passengers did not know that was true. Many of them had heard shots fired. They believed some of the firing was done to warn back steering passengers. For the Titanic's officers and crew the rescued seemed to have nothing but praise. These men acted calmly and coolly in the face of certain foundering, was the report brought here by the rescued.

#### No Cheers For the Living.

The unhappy company so marvelously torn from the grip of the sea was received solemnly and with remarkable quiet by the enormous crowd which gathered near the Cunard piers and by the few hundreds that penetrated by right of relation or friendship or merciful business to the interior of the pier. There was no cheering, no upraising of voices in salute of the living, for the thought of the dead was in the minds of all onlookers. The depression of death was oppressive on the spirits of the waiting men and women. Those who found their gladdest hopes realized and looked through the press to make the well-known face of husband and father and sister and wives, could not conceal their tremendous elation, their thankfulness that all suspense and disheartening conjecture was over. But they greeted their rescued quietly for the most part, with a thought ever present for the overburdened hearts of the many who had been bereaved.

#### An Orderly Landing.

So splendid were the arrangements at the pier that there was no surging of the crowds, no hustling and bawling of the Titanic's survivors. The crowds were held back two blocks from the pier on the north, east and south. Everything was done to expedite the passage of the rescued ones and make their transference from pier to homes or hotels as easy and as comfortable as possible. Within the pier shed were hundreds who had the keenest personal interest in the survivors. Young Vincent Astor was early awaiting with an auto Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and still hopeful that by some chance good news would be given of his father. J. P. Morgan, Jr., was an early arrival. There was a committee from the stock exchange headed by Ransom H. Thomas, the president; P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia, the traction magnate, who waited for his daughter-in-law and grandson, but with no hope left of the survival of his son, George D. Widener. Senator William A. Clark, Dr. Herman Frauenthal and others with relatives and friends aboard the incoming boat, endeavored to master their anxiety and waited with what patience was possible. It was a long and trying wait. At 9:25 the Cunarder swung slowly to her pier. Out on the dark river there were sudden, vivid flashes and explosions as photographers snatched a view of the ship turning pierward.

#### TERSE TELEGRAMS

The passenger steamer Cachepole was wrecked off the coast of Peru with a loss of eighty lives.

A subcommittee of the senate committee on commerce is making an investigation of the Titanic disaster.

Over 100 gold miners have been killed and eighty injured in a battle with troops at the Lena gold mines near Irkutsk, Siberia.

Several earthquakes have been experienced at Panama and in the interior provinces lately. They caused alarm, but were not of sufficient duration to cause any damage.

The Ohio constitutional convention adopted the proposal abolishing capital punishment. The proposal contained an amendment providing life imprisonment for first degree murder.

The British government has started a strict investigation in order to fix the responsibility for the false report of the salvage of the Titanic which was sent out on the day of the disaster.

## A SWORD THRUST OUT OF THE DEEP

Treacherous Ice Blade Cut Into Liner's Vitals.

### SCARCELY JARRED THE SHIP

So Slight Was the Shock of the Fatal Impact That the Danger on Board the Titanic Was Not Realized Until the Vessel Began to List With the Weight of the Inrushing Waters of the Icy Ocean.

New York, April 19.—The White Star liner Titanic was sent more than two miles to the bottom of the Atlantic off the banks of Newfoundland by the submerged ledge of an iceberg of ordinary proportions. She was steaming almost full tilt through a gently swelling sea and under a starlit sky, in charge of the first officer, Murdoch, who a moment after the collision surrendered the command to Captain Smith, who went down with her. The captain was washed from the bridge and was seen to make his way back again. He had been urged to get into a lifeboat, but refused.

The lifeboats that were launched were not filled to their capacity. The general feeling aboard the ship was, even after the boats had left her side, that she would survive her wound, and the passengers who were left aboard believed almost up to the last moment that they had a chance for their lives. The captain and officers behaved with the utmost gallantry, and there was perfect order and discipline in the launching of the boats and after all hope had been abandoned for the salvation of the ship, for those who were aboard. Just before she went down she broke her back.

#### An Unsuccessful Maneuver.

The great liner was plunging through a comparatively placid sea on the surface of which there was much mushy ice and here and there a number of comparatively harmless looking floes. The night was clear and stars visible. First Officer Murdoch was in charge of the bridge. The first intimation of the presence of the iceberg that he received was from the lookout in the crow's nest. They were so close upon the berg at this moment that it was practically impossible to avoid a collision with it. The first officer did what other startled and alert commanders had done under similar circumstances, that is, he made an effort by going speed ahead on his starboard propeller and reversing his port propeller, simultaneously throwing his helm over, to make a rapid turn and clear the berg. The maneuver was not successful. He succeeded in saving his bows from crashing into the iceberg, but nearly the entire length of the underbody of the great ship on the starboard side was ripped. The speed of the Titanic, estimated to be at least twenty-one knots, was so terrific that the knife-like edge of the iceberg's spur protruding under the sea, cut through her like a can opener. The shock was almost imperceptible. The first officer apparently did not realize that the great ship had received her death wound, and none of the passengers. It is believed had the slightest suspicion that anything more than a usual minor sea accident had happened. Hundreds who had gone to their berths and were asleep were awakened by the vibration.

#### Made Light of Danger.

To illustrate the placidity with which practically all the men regarded the accident, it is related that four men in the smoking room playing bridge calmly got up from the table, and after walking on deck and looking over the rail, returned to their game. They resumed their game under the impression that the ship had stopped for reasons best known to the commander and not involving any danger to her. The tendency of the whole ship's company except the men in the engine department, who were made aware of the danger by the inrushing water, was to make light of, and in some instances ridicule, the thought of danger to so substantial a fabric.

Within a few minutes stewards and other members of the crew were sent around to arouse the people. Some utterly refused to get up. The stewards had almost to force the doors of the staterooms to make the somnolent appreciate their peril. Many had seen the ice vision flash by, but they had not appreciably felt the gentle shock and supposed that nothing out of the ordinary had happened. It was not until the ship began to take a heavy list to starboard that tremor of fear pervaded her. The crew had been called to clear away the lifeboats, of which there were twenty, four of which were collapsible. The boats that were lowered on the port side of the ship touched without capsizing. Some of the others lowered to starboard, including one collapsible, were capsized. All hands in the collapsible boats, that practically went to pieces, were rescued by the other boats. Sixteen boats in all got away safely. It was even then the general impression that the ship was all right, and there is no doubt that that even was the belief of some of the officers. At the lowering of the boats the officers superintending the lowering of the boats were armed with pistols, but there was no necessity for using them,

as there was nothing in the nature of a panic and no man made an effort to get into a boat while the women and children were being put aboard.

#### Owner Realized the Peril.

As the ship began to settle to starboard, heeling at an angle of nearly forty-five degrees, those who thought it was all right to stick by the ship began to have doubts and a few jumped into the sea. They were followed immediately by others, and in a few minutes there were scores swimming around. Nearly all of them wore life preservers. One man who had a Pomeranian dog leaped overboard with it and striking a piece of wreckage, was badly stunned. He recovered after a few minutes and swam toward one of the lifeboats and was taken aboard.

Most of the men who were aboard the Carpathia, barring the members of the crew who manned the boats, had jumped into the sea as the Titanic was settling. J. Bruce Ismay, president of the board of directors of the White Star line, was one of the few who boarded a lifeboat from the deck of the ship. President Ismay, according to some of his fellow voyagers, behaved with exceptional gallantry. He took charge of the launching of the lifeboats and went around among the women and children, soothing and encouraging them, and according to one of the rescued on the Carpathia, remarking at intervals, "Don't fear, we will get you into the boats all right."

Nobody seemed to know how Mr. Ismay himself got into a boat, but it was assumed that he wished to make a presentation of the case of the Titanic to his company. He was among those who apparently realized that the splendid ship was doomed.

#### Stuck to the Very Last.

All hands in the lifeboats, under instructions from officers and men in charge, were rowed a considerable distance from the ship herself in order to get far away from the possible suction that would follow her foundering. The marvellous thing about her disappearance was so little suction as to be hardly appreciable from the point where the boats were floating. There was ample time to launch all boats before the Titanic went down, as she was two hours and twenty minutes afloat. So confident were all hands that she had not sustained a mortal wound that it was not until 12:15 a. m., or thirty-five minutes after the berg was encountered, that the boats were lowered.

Hundreds of the crew and a large majority of the officers, including Captain Smith, stuck to the ship to the very last. It was evident after there were several explosions, which doubtless were the boilers blowing up, that she had but a few minutes more of life. She broke in half amidships and almost simultaneously her after half and her forward half sank, the forward half vanishing bow first, and the other half stern first. The commotion caused was much less than the horrified watchers in the lifeboats had expected. They were close enough to the broken ship to see clearly the most gruesome details of the foundering. All the spectators agree that the shattered sections of the ship went down so quietly as to excite wonder.

Some of the stewards who formed part of the lifeboat crew say that after the ship hit the berg the majority of the cabin passengers went back to their staterooms and that it was necessary to rout them out and in some instances to force the life preservers upon them. All agree that the engines of the ship were stopped immediately after she had made the ineffectual turn to clear the berg. The lifeboat crews were made up of stewards, stokers, coal trimmers and ordinary seamen.

Mr. Chambers, one of the survivors, had this to say: "The Titanic struck the iceberg head-on. The passengers ran out, believing that the ship could not sink, and being assured of this by the officers, again went back to their staterooms."

After about two hours the alarm was sent and the passengers started to enter the lifeboats. There was nothing like panic at first, as all believed that there were plenty of lifeboats to go around. After the lifeboat in which Mr. Chambers was in had gone about 400 yards from the ship, those in her saw the Titanic begin to settle very quickly and there was a rush for the remaining lifeboats. One was swamped. The great ship sank slowly by the head and no suction was felt by the boat in which Mr. Chambers was.

Mrs. Dickinson Bishop of Detroit said: "I was the first woman in the first boat. I was in the boat four hours before being picked up by the Carpathia. I was in bed at the time the crash came, got up and dressed and went back to bed, being assured there was no danger. There were very few passengers on deck when I reached there. There was little or no panic and the discipline of the Titanic's crew was perfect."

#### NAVAL BATTLE

Italian Warships Reported to Be Forcing the Dardanelles.

London, April 19.—Additional reports have been received here of the Italian shelling of the Dardanelles. The bombardment of the Turkish forts is said to have been heavy. Twenty-one Italian warships were engaged.

The Turkish land batteries replied to the fire and the battle proceeded at long range. One Italian submarine mine and one Italian destroyer were sunk. Another dispatch says that the Italian fleet is at the entrance of the straits and is about to force the passage.

## NEW FIELD FOR FICTION PLOTS

No Imagination Ever Conceived Such a Tale.

### AND THIS IS HORRID TRUTH

Stories of the Survivors of the Wreck of the Titanic Make a Narrative of Dread Terror Surpassing Anything Ever Done Even by the Most Gifted of the World's Great Writers of Tales of the Sea.

New York, April 19.—From the survivors of the Titanic and here and there among the passengers of the Carpathia the story was gleaned of the rescue. Nothing in life will ever approach the joy felt by the hundreds who were waiting in little boats on the spot where the Titanic foundered, when the lights on the Carpathia first were made out.

The Carpathia, steaming on her way to the Mediterranean, was halted a little after midnight by the desperate calls of Phillips, the Titanic's wireless man. The Cunarder slowed, turned and headed at full speed for the location given by Phillips. In spite of the Carpathia's speed it was not until four a. m. that she made out the fleet of small boats lying over the scene of the wreck. Captain Rostron stopped his ship, lowered rope ladders as well as the ordinary gangways, and waited for the boats to come up to him. The appearance of the survivors in them was pitiable. Most of the women were clad only in nightgowns and thin kimonos, and many were wet through. Some had on evening dress and slippers. There were a number of children. In the first boat that came up was a child fast asleep in its mother's arms. The boats had waited two and a half hours, their occupants half crazy from grief and uncertainty. Herded separately into the all too few boats and put over the side, it was the fate of the little more than 700 to sit helpless and watch the death of their relatives and friends.

#### Hoping Against Hope.

With what calmness the crisis allowed, the officers of the ship assisted by brave men who had presently to die, placed most of the women and children in the boats and with them seamen to labor at the oars. Then with all the boats overboard and nothing that could be used for rafts, two-thirds of the ship's company had to wait to see what brief moments would hold for them. It was apparent that the Titanic was staggering toward her end. The only hope was that her last feeble calls for help had been heard by a liner that could sweep up in time. It was a time when inextinguishable hope strove against what seemed the belief that death was within a cable length. And all these hopes and fears were maddeningly clear to the few in the boats. They realized—at least some of the men did—that the Titanic must shortly founder and that nearly all of those left on her would have to die. So the delivered ones watched with straining eyes for the least faint glim on the horizon that would tell of the oncoming of a steamer.

No tale has ever been told more pitiful, more choked with horror than the plight of the women and children who waited there, oblivious to the bitter cold, to see whether the wireless would bring relief in time to their loved ones that showed clearly on the Titanic's dark mass.

#### Music Out of the Night.

And there for two and a half hours, they prayed or clung with faltering hearts to the hope that the signals had been heard in time. There were cries sounding over the waters, men calling from the Titanic to their wives and children in the boats and answering replies. And then at 2:20 a. m. the end came suddenly. The riven ship, her starboard side shorn deeply, her back broken, water filled from bow to stern, staggered, lurched and went down. Men leaped from her and lingered briefly on the top of the waters. Bits of wreckage floated in the brightness and there was clearly seen men clinging desperately and striving to draw themselves out of the ocean. The watchers in the boats carried away many such pictures that are indelibly imprinted. It was said that most of the men passengers who were brought here jumped from the sinking ship and were hauled into the lifeboats.

One of the things that lingers gratefully in the minds of the survivors was the music that floated to them over the waters as the Titanic slowly filled and settled. The band was playing solemn tunes. To the straining ears of the people in the boats came first, "When We Meet Beyond," and later, when the great ship had sagged still deeper in the water the band played softly, "Nearer My God to Thee." Titanic survivors who paused long enough on the pier to sketch briefly what they could of the horrors of that night, said that they never would forget the playing of the band.

#### A Survivor's Story.

J. A. Brayton of Los Angeles was one of those who jumped from the Titanic after the first big list. He was about fifty feet from the boat, swimming on his back amid the ice, with his face turned toward the ill-fated

ship. He said her bow sank and then rose up into the air. Then came a third boiler explosion. The ship buckled amidships and sank. He said there was not enough suction to draw him back, but a wave came from the vessel and pitched him forward and away from the ship.

"I was walking on the deck," he said, "and it was a fine cold, clear night. The moon was shining and a number of us were enjoying the crisp, keen air, promenading about the deck. Captain Smith was on the bridge when the first cry from the lookout came to him that there was an iceberg ahead. It must have been 300 feet high, and it was probably 200 yards away from us, dead ahead. Captain Smith shouted some orders. What they were I could not understand and have not since learned, but a number of us promenaders rushed to the bow of the ship. When we saw we could not fail to hit it we all rushed to the stern. There came a crash and the passengers were panic-stricken for a time. But Captain Smith and a number of officers reassured everybody and insisted there was no danger if only the passengers would keep their heads. A number of people had gone to bed at this time, and at the crash they rushed affrighted to the bridge. Captain Smith and his officers assured all. We stood around huddled in groups after we had been pacified, and reassured ourselves, telling one another that certainly there could be no danger, that the Titanic simply could not sink."

#### A Cry Sent Over the Sea.

"The accident happened at about half-past ten. Within half an hour the wireless was calling for help, and at about midnight, I think, there came the first boiler explosion. Then for the first time I think Captain Smith began to get worried. A few minutes later a second boiler explosion occurred, and then Captain Smith ordered the crew to man the boats."

"Among the first cabin passengers little or no confusion prevailed. The first and second officers with revolvers stood by the ladders to the boats. The orders were 'Women first.' Captain Smith paced up and down the deck enforcing and continually reiterating the command 'Women first.' The procedure into the boats was orderly. I understand that among the steerage passengers a panic broke out and that the ship's officers had to shoot three men who tried to force their way into the boats. No trouble at all among the first cabin passengers. Occasionally a man had to drive a man away from the boat, but no shooting was done."

#### Rescued From the Wreck.

Continuing, Mr. Brayton said that small boats were all filled with passengers. The ship gave a heavy lurch. She tilted to the right and to the left and was very soggy. I don't know why. At this point, but I did, with a great clatter still on. Then I began to swim away from the boat, as I feared that if the boat went down it would suck me under. My coat helped to keep me up, although it retarded my swimming, and I was about fifty feet away when she sank. I was probably in the water for twenty-five minutes when picked up by one of the small boats. The sixteen small boats that the Titanic had had all been filled when the Titanic went down. Three of them which were in the rear of the Titanic were sucked under when the ship sank."

At this point Mr. Brayton was asked how Colonel Astor, Benjamin Guggenheim and Major Butt had carried themselves.

"Colonel Astor was the only one of these whom I noticed," said Mr. Brayton, "and he behaved very well. I think that he jumped right after I did, but I am not certain. I saw Mrs. Astor get into a small boat. Before this the colonel had been supporting her in the crowd. He let her go with a great deal of coolness, as if he were not afraid at all of himself, and did not wish Mrs. Astor to have fears for him."

#### The Cold Was Intense.

"After I was picked up by the small boat it was two hours before we sighted the Carpathia, and about half an hour more before we were taken on board. I hope I may never go through another such experience. The women on the boat were hysterical almost without exception, crying for the ones they had lost and suffering bitterly from the cold and exposure. The cold was the worst I ever felt. Many of the women did not have enough wraps on, and they suffered terribly. All around us were scores of drowned bodies. Every once in a while a woman on our boat would recognize a corpse and then had to be restrained from jumping overboard. The sailors could not move an oar without striking a body."

G. E. Henry Stengel of Newark said it was only the forethought of a member of a boat's crew who was quick-witted enough to snatch up three green lights that saved a number of the lives of those adrift in the tiny lifeboat. "These green lights," he said, "shining through the darkness, enabled the other boat crews to keep close together in the ice-filled waters."

#### The Nebraska Primaries.

Lincoln, Neb., April 19.—Indications are that Roosevelt will carry the state at the presidential primary being held today, with LaFollette second and Taft third, the representatives of the president having practically given up hope outside of the Second district.

#### Fans Again Disappointed.

There were but two games played in the three big leagues yesterday, rain interfering at all other points. In the National League Pittsburgh beat St. Louis 4 to 3, and in the American League Chicago beat St. Louis 12 to 7.



## Heart to Heart Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE.

### MY CREED.

Some years ago I wrote what I called my creed. In one shape or another that creed has appeared in various newspapers.

It has been changed in some particulars and no doubt considerably improved. However that may be, I have not changed my confession of faith and append herewith the original subscription:

What do I believe? This:

I believe in Cleanliness of body, mind and soul, because cleanliness is not merely next to Godliness. It IS Godliness.

I believe in Kindness to man, woman, child and animal, because God is kind to me.

I believe in Truth because it makes me free.

I believe in the Charity that begins at home, but does not end there.

I believe in Mercy as ardently as I hope it may be extended to me.

I believe in Moral Courage because it distinguishes me from a brute.

I believe in Righteousness because it is the shortest and best line between two eternities.

I believe in Patience because it is the swiftest way to accomplishment.

I believe in that sort of strenuous industry which takes an occasional vacation.

I believe in the kind of economic saving that does not hesitate to spend money freely for a good purpose.

I believe in Honesty not for policy's sake, but for the sake of decent principles.

I believe in Hospitality because it puts a roof not only over my head, but my neighbor's head as well.

I believe in Obedience because it is the only way I can learn how to command.

I believe in Self Control because I want to influence my fellows for their good.

I believe in Suffering because it is the best means the Eternal can use to chasten and purify.

I believe in God because I am not spiritually blind.

### BET SUGAR IN ENGLAND.

It is now more than a century since Napoleon urged and encouraged the cultivation of the sugar beet in France, with results to that country which have long since demonstrated his foresight and sagacity. After a hundred years and more a sugar beet factory is to be established in England, a belated tribute to the once hated and dreaded Bonaparte, says the Manchester Union. It is announced from London that the Anglo-Netherland Sugar Corporation, which recently sold through the British Foreign Colonial Corporation £300,000 5 per cent first mortgage profit-sharing debentures, will use part of the proceeds to establish a sugar beet factory in England in the eastern counties. The factory in England will be run under the management of Dutch sugar experts. It is pointed out that in 1910 over 1,725,000 tons of sugar, valued at \$24,554,000—about two-thirds of which is beet sugar—were imported into the United Kingdom, indicating the possibilities of the beet sugar industry in England, if it shall be found that the beets can be grown successfully there, and if the English farmers will take an interest in helping forward the enterprise.

A clean, honest, kind criticism is wholesome, but an underhand thrust, intended to be smart, is dangerous. There is so much of this flippant criticism these days. We are nearly all guilty of it, and yet it is a kind of sin that keeps the right from succeeding. There are instances every day where a noble fact is kicked aside by a disparaging remark, intended only as a slap. The serious trouble with these flippant criticisms is, they never leave a truth behind; it is always a blotch. The thing to do is to leave off the flippant and make a criticism sincere, thoughtful, frank and kind. If a criticism is not thus attended, it is false and flippant, unworthy of a true man or woman.

The young Indian prince, son of the Gaekwar of Baroda, has left Harvard because he could not get along there on his allowance of \$250 a week. Even Oriental lavishness, apparently, cannot live up to the standard of the American money kings' sons. And this must rather puzzle the European and eastern minds to reconcile with all that has been told them about the simplicity of our republican institutions.

Simplicity in weddings is reported to be strongly advocated by members of the British aristocracy. Members of the British aristocracy who marry American heiresses will hardly be able to induce the young ladies to agree to any brand of simplicity that precludes the wearing of more than \$100,000 worth of pearls.

A Chicago woman asserts that big feet go with big brains. Women with the small feet, which go with beauty will not contest this self-consolation in inevitable misfortune. They regard it as a desperate but unsuccessful effort to put the best foot forward.

In New York two juries in the same court gave damages of over \$1,000 for the loss of a wife and over \$12,000 for the loss of a leg. Wives seem to come cheap in the Empire State.

A man in Massachusetts has a hen which lays eggs with ten-cent pieces in them. This backyard mine has the pearl-fishery restaurant beaten to a standstill.

A college professor tells us that it is impossible to live on less than \$1,100 year. Millions of our citizens belong in the cemetery and don't know it.

The judge in Texas who adjourned court to whip a lawyer who called him a liar may lack the judicial mind, but his decisions are extremely positive.

As the output of real gold was \$500,000,000 in 1911, it seems strange that some men should care to buy the imitation article in bricks.

Quick lunch may be bad for the health, but the New Yorker who spent nine hours on a meal carried it several hours too far.

A scientist has discovered that the Sphinx represents a man. Evidently Mrs. Sphinx talked him into silence centuries ago.

A Harvard professor says that "divorce is not a disease." This will please those who have regarded it as a joy forever.

Still the 40 who are catalogued as immortals know that they have got to die even in a literary sense.

Texas might minimize the danger by erecting a wire screen along her Mexican border.

Pullman porters are said to earn only \$1.40 a day. But that isn't all they get.

## Wilt Thou be Made Whole?

By Rev. Parley E. Zartmann, D.D., Secretary of Extension Department Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—Wilt thou be made whole?—John 5:6.

What else would be the deepest desire of a man who had been sick for 38 years and who had been waiting daily for a long time to have some friend put him into the pool at the time of the moving of the waters? but the question is an arousing one which Jesus asks for the purpose of making the man conscious of his condition, arousing his desire, calling forth the confession of need, and assuring him of the possibility of healing. Thus the Great Physician constantly deals with souls, to convince sinners of their need of healing and to teach Christians that there are still defects in their own lives. In the one case failure of faith prevents healing; in the other, lack of submission prevents wholeness.

The study of the impotent man is interesting from every point of view; and the place at which the healing occurred is significant—Bethesda, meaning house of mercy. The waters of the pool had certain curative properties, but the man of the story was in such a plight that he had no friends to put him into the pool when the water was troubled. It requires no strength of the imagination to suppose that his reply to Jesus not only was full of pathos, but also full of a great longing, for notice the quick response and the great result: "Jesus saith unto him rise, take up thy bed, and walk. And immediately the man was made whole, and took up his bed and walked."

The main point of the story is in v. 24: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, he that heareth my word, and believeth on him that sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation; but is passed from death unto life." This is really the gospel in a sentence, for the supreme purpose of Jesus was to give life and to heal us from all infirmities.

We need not describe eternal life; but it is desirable, glorious and necessary. You cannot take a sin-sick, ruined soul out of this world and inhabit heaven with it in the next. You cannot. There is no such thing after death as a spiritual revolution. God would have to shut you in. The glories of heaven would mean nothing to you, the songs of heaven would be torture to you, and heaven itself a perpetual torment. So, because eternal life is so desirable and is the free gift of God, through Jesus Christ our Lord, the question is pertinent, "Wilt thou be made whole?"

The conditions upon which you are made whole, of passing from death unto life, are knowledge, repentance, belief, obedience. They are so easy that we make them hard and miss the blessing because we do not accept them in their simplicity. Eternal life in such a case is not a gift that we cannot have but that we will not have. Let us never forget two outstanding things about sin: 1. It defiles. Sin is not manly, and ever since the day when the devil beguiled Adam and Eve the trail of the serpent has wound its way through human nature and through human history, leaving defilement in its wake. 2. Sin destroys. This is an old-fashioned doctrine but as true as it is old. In spite of all that men may say, or hope, or do, the wages of sin is death. Therefore, again the question is pertinent, "Wilt thou be made whole?"

This old-time story is a parable and a promise, for Jesus Christ still waits to be gracious. Every place of need may be a Bethesda, and just where you are Jesus stands opposite your need saying, "Wilt thou be made whole?" By every possible way he is pleading, "O Israel, thou hast destroyed thyself, but in me is thy help." Thousands of people of every age and clime have found relief, healing and salvation just as the man at the pool found it that day by simple trust.

"Wilt thou be made whole?" That is the question. How often Jesus has had to say, "Ye will not come unto me that ye might have life." What a tragedy when a soul turns away from him and goes out into darkness, despair and death. You can refuse Christ, but how can you? Let the story teach us three things: The need of prompt response to Christ's words, no thought of failure in the future, and continuous use of the strength which Christ gives. "Seek ye the Lord while he may be found; call ye upon him while he is near; let the wicked forsake his way and the unrighteous man his thoughts; and let him return unto the Lord and he will have mercy upon him; and to our God for he will abundantly pardon."

"The Great Physician now is near, The sympathizing Jesus."

"Man of Sorrows, what a name For the Son of God who came. Ruined sinners to reclaim. Hallelujah! What a Savior!"

### NO HURRY ON FRENCH LINES

Record for Poor Service Surely Is Held by Railroad Managers of That Country.

Nationalization of railroads gets a very black eye from the French records this year. During the last summer the fruit crop failed absolutely in Germany, and there was great demand on France for this kind of food. Brittany and Normandy shipped fifteen thousand carloads—small "wagon trucks"—to Germany. The value of the fruit, when started, aggregated \$4,250,000. The average distance from the fruit growing districts to the frontier may be put down at about three hundred and sixty miles, and the average time taken was two weeks, though sometimes six weeks were required. The same wagons and trucks harnessed to German engines, were delivered at distances of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles in twenty to thirty-six hours.

In other words, on the French railway French fruit progressed at the rate of about twenty-four miles a day, whilst, including the customs formalities, they quickened up to about one hundred and seventy miles in the twenty-four hours as soon as they changed hands. Dozens of wagons never reached their destination at all, owing to the tickets being defaced or the chalk scrawl on the panel of the truck having been obliterated during the long pilgrimage. Sometimes 5, sometimes 10, and sometimes 80 per cent. of the fruit was so damaged as to be worthless. The result has been endless litigation, and a loss of \$625,000. The Frankfurter Zeitung, from which these figures are taken, remarks that if in time of peace the traffic is so wretchedly managed by the companies, what will happen in case of a mobilization?

A traveler on the celebrated Western State railway relates how, on returning from a holiday in the north, his friends gave him a bag of beautiful apples. He registered them, and on his arrival at St. Lazare, tendered his receipt to a clerk. "Without asking me any questions the official led me to the bicycle depot and told me to take my own. I thought he was joking, but it took three-quarters of an hour to persuade this excellent functionary, instead of giving me somebody else's bicycle, to deliver my bag of apples, which naturally was found under a heap of heavy cases, ripped open and crushed."

### Record Speed.

The Baroness Rose Posse declared, at a luncheon in Cambridge, that corsets caused indigestion.

"And they who say that corsets are good for the health," declared the baroness, smiling, "are as far from the truth as the railroad man."

"A railroad man, you know, was boasting about the speed of the trains on his line."

"We go so fast," he said, "that bells and whistles are no use—the train keeps ahead of the sound."

"Once, four miles away on a straight stretch, an engineer of ours saw a wagon. He whistled and rang, he cursed and swore and yelled, but it was useless—the next instant we were on the wagon—crash, bang—a derailment, and the engine overturned."

"The engineer, poor fellow, was killed. But the ghastly thing about the accident was this: As the engineer lay dead on the roadside, his voice caught him up. Yes, sir, there he lay, dead, and all around him sounded in chorus his own oaths and yells that he had used—just a minute before to clear the track."

### Mexican Railways Show Gain.

The annual report of the National Railways of Mexico including the Mexican International Railroad company for the year ended June 30, 1911, shows gross earnings of \$61,934,421 (Mexican currency), an increase of \$9,372,128. Operating expenses increased \$7,685,787, and net earnings were \$22,655,076, a gain of \$1,696,341. However, the amount was not quite sufficient after the deduction of other charges for the first preferred dividends of \$2,883,290.

A deficit of \$453,312 was reported, which cut into the previous surplus to such an extent that but \$561,925 remains in the surplus fund.

The report states that the amount of securities that had not been converted under the plan of April 6, 1908, at the close of the last fiscal year, amounted to \$2,029,747, which compares with the original total of securities exchangeable under this plan amounting to \$284,673,862.

### No Chance to Pay Dividends.

In view of the fact that it costs the Rahway Valley railroad \$25 a day to operate and its gross receipts are only \$10, the public utilities commission has granted an increase of rates that will bring the income and the outgo more nearly together, says a dispatch from Summit, N. J. Commutation rates have been increased by 75 cents and fifty-trip tickets \$1.50 between Kenilworth, one of the stations on the road, and Bayonne, which is reached over the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Nobody appeared at the hearing to make objection.

The Rahway Valley line enjoys the reputation of being the shortest in the country. It connects Summit with Aldene and the Central Railroad. The whole road is only eight miles long. Although the commutation rate is over two roads, the Central gives the full increase in rates to the shorter line.

H. F. Dankin is secretary of the Rahway Valley and owns the majority of the stock.

## STORIES OF CAMP and WAR

### OPENING OF THE CIVIL WAR

Edmund Ruffin of Virginia Fired First Shot at Fort Sumter—Story Told by Judge Pryor.

"The first shot fired in the Civil war," said Judge Roger A. Pryor the other day, according to the New York Herald, "was fired by the hand of Mr. Edmund Ruffin of Virginia. It may be recalled that Virginia stood out long against secession. At the Virginia convention a majority opposed taking the state out of the union, and the secessionists knew that without the border states, of which Virginia was the leader, the cotton states would speedily be crushed. We all felt, I in particular, that the one way to get Virginia to unite with her southern neighbors was to strike a blow against the Union."

"After consultation with Mr. Jefferson Davis and others of the secession leaders I went down to Charleston, and from the porch of the Mills hotel delivered a speech to practically the entire population of Charleston. In that speech I urged the southern troops to strike the first blow, and assured them that once the conflict was on Virginia would secede 'within an hour by Shrewsbury clock.'"

"The next meeting I was deputed by General Beauregard to demand the surrender of Fort Sumter. We knew, of course, that surrender was impossible, but I was instructed after surrender had been refused to go at once to the nearest battery and order the commandant to open fire."

"When I got to Battery Johnson and was met by the young captain in charge I presented my order, and he, with much emotion, embraced me and said that it was my impassioned speech of the previous evening that had made war possible, and he offered me the chance of fame by firing the first gun at Fort Sumter. It was an honor I could not well refuse, and yet I was not anxious for it."

"Back there in Virginia where the fight for and against secession had



The First Gun of the Civil War Went Off With a Roar.

been prolonged and bitter I had known Edmund Ruffin, a gentleman of considerable estate and owning many slaves. When the Virginia convention voted against secession Mr. Ruffin was so incensed that he shook the dust of his native state from his feet and became a citizen of South Carolina. Then, old as he was, he promptly enlisted as a private at Charleston. It was while I was in the midst of my quandary with the captain of Battery Johnson that I saw Mr. Ruffin, musket on his shoulder.

"To the commandant I said: 'Sir, I appreciate the honor you would do me, but I could not think of depriving others more worthy than myself. Here is the man whose devotion to the southern cause makes him worthy of the honor.' I introduced Mr. Ruffin to the commandant and explained the circumstances, and when I left the fort to watch, from the front, the effect of that first shot Mr. Ruffin had the lanyard of the gun in his hand, preparatory for firing."

"Scarce had we got outside when the gun—the first gun of the Civil war—went off with a roar. We could follow quite distinctly the flight of the shell, and we watched it in its course until it burst with terrific force right over Fort Sumter."

"That was the first shot! Virginia seceded at once, when, the first blow having been struck, President Lincoln called upon her for her quota of troops. Mr. Ruffin, as soon as the state had taken the course he deemed right, went back to Virginia and resumed his citizenship there. He lived during the rest of the war. He was on a large estate of his in Amelia county when the news came to him of the surrender of Lee at Appomattox and the loss of the southern cause."

"I cannot survive the liberties of my country," he said, with a resolution as firm as that of Cato. He loaded a double-barreled gun, and, pulling the trigger with his toes, blew the whole top of his head off."

"Those were his first and his last shots in the Civil war."

## Practical Fashions

GIRL'S DRESS.



This design portrays one of the smartest outlines for a girl's dress. The body and sleeves are cut in one piece. The chemisette with or without a standing collar is not absolutely essential to the completeness of the model, and the dress looks very stylish without this extra piece, especially for wear in the warm weather. The collar has a round outline and finished in wide revers in front. In planning this model, linen, pique, repp or poplin will be considered among the wash materials. A light weight cheviot, serge or mohair could also be utilized.

The pattern (5728) is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size requires 3 3/4 yards of 36 inch material.

To procure this pattern send 10 cents to "Pattern Department," of this paper. Write name and address plainly, and be sure to give size and number of pattern.

NO. 5728.	SIZE.....
NAME.....	
TOWN.....	
STREET AND NO.....	
STATE.....	

### AGED "CHILDREN."

#### Fathers Were In Revolution.

There are still living in New England ten or more persons whose fathers were American soldiers in the Revolutionary war. All of them are over 90 and some over 100 years old.

All aged and elderly persons can add greatly to their comfort by keeping their energy and strength up to the highest point through the use of Vinol, our delicious cod liver and iron preparation without oil.

Mrs. A. M. Bassford, 86 years old, of Harrisonburg, Va., says: "I have been using Vinol for the past three years and am on my thirty-second bottle now. I think Vinol will do all it is recommended to do and that it is all that has kept me alive the past three years. I tried almost every other medicine and found Vinol the best."

Vinol is fine for old people because its immediate effect is to sharpen the appetite and enrich the blood, building up natural strength and energy. We guarantee Vinol to do all this and pay back your money if it does not. The Andrews Drug Co., Seymour, Ind.

#### DANDRUFF KILLS THE HAIR

Use Mrs. Mason's Old English Shampoo Cream. It keeps the scalp clean and healthy and makes the hair bulbs active and strong. Made from the formula of a noted English hair specialist. At the Andrews Drug Co., Seymour, Ind. 25 cents.

#### Sneezing as an Omen.

The only attention we pay to a sneeze at the present day is to endeavor to get rid of the chill which causes it; but a sneeze in the days of old Greece was a matter of great concern and import.

There was then a god of sneezing, and great undertakings would even be abandoned if a man sneezed at an inappropriate moment, the act being looked upon as the oracle of the god.

A sneeze between midnight and noon was looked upon as a fortunate sign, but between noon and midnight it betokened great misfortune. To sneeze to your right was lucky; to the left unlucky. Two or four sneezes were lucky, one or three very unlucky and any undertaking in hand should if possible be abandoned; more than four sneezes did not count.

There is a saying in many parts of England today: "Once a wish, twice a kiss, three times a letter, four times something better." If people sneezed together it was a good sign, particularly if they happened to be discussing business.

#### Fortunes In Faces.

There's often much truth in the saying "her face is her fortune," but it's never said where pimples, skin eruptions, blotches, or other blemishes disfigure it. Impure blood is back of them all, and shows the need of Dr. King's New Life Pills. They promote health and beauty. Try them. 25 cents at The Andrews Drug Co.

Mrs. Elizabeth Smiley and Mrs. N. G. Smith went to Crawfordsville this morning for a visit with relatives.

### A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE ANYONE—THE GREAT KIDNEY REMEDY NEVER DISAPPOINTS.

A few years ago I was troubled with a complication of kidney and stomach ailments, and although I tried two or three different doctors, I was unable to obtain cure. Having heard a great deal about Swamp-Root, I decided to give it a trial and purchased a one-dollar bottle of Mr. Alexander, the druggist. From the beginning I could notice a change for the better and after taking eight bottles of your medicine, I felt entirely cured and have not had any trouble since.

Had I used Swamp-Root sooner, I would have been a few hundred dollars to the good and saved myself a lot of suffering.

You may use my testimonial any time you wish. Yours very truly,

CHARLES E. HARRIS,

460 Sixth St., Marion, Iowa.

I certify that Charles E. Harris signed the above testimonial in my presence, being first duly sworn to the truth thereof, this the 12th day of July, 1909.

D. R. KINLEY, J. P.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

### Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You.

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing be sure and mention the Seymour Daily Republican. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

### Advertised Letters.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Seymour, Indiana, and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the dead letter office:

#### LADIES.

Miss Maud Thompson.

#### MEN.

L. A. Atkinson, Esq.

J. Herman Roberts.

E. L. Smith.

April 15, 1912.

EDW. A. REMY, Postmaster.

### SET HIM FREE

Confessions of Others Exonerates Ebb Christenberry.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 18.—Ebb Christenberry, who was convicted of a charge of highway robbery a few weeks ago, is a free man. The prosecuting attorney told Judge Fortune that the police had obtained evidence which left no doubt of Christenberry's innocence, and on the motion of the prosecuting attorney the man was given his liberty. The day after Christenberry was convicted Fred Bushay was arrested while in the act of robbing a grocer. He confessed that he and another man were guilty of the crime for which Christenberry had been convicted. Four other men were arrested and confessed, and each absolved Christenberry and the motion was made to set him free.

### Victim of Accidental Shot.

Valparaiso, Ind., April 18.—While cleaning a shotgun John Gabour accidentally touched the trigger and his wife's arm was blown off.



# NO NEED OF MINISTERS OF DEATH

## Titanic's Survivors Land Safely.

### BOWED WITH SORROW

But With Few Exceptions Quite Well Physically.

### A SAD SCENE AT THE PIER

The Silence of Grief Marked Landing of Refugees.

New York, April 19.—The 710 survivors of the Titanic lifted from the gates of death were landed last night by the Carpathia, which rescued them two hours and a half after the great White Star liner Titanic hurled herself against an iceberg last Sunday night. Disfigured by calamity and misery and oppressed by awful sorrow, the women and children and the few men who escaped from the world's greatest marine disaster were in better physical condition than the most optimistic had hoped for.

Out of the great company that waited for hours in bitter cold among the grinding bergs, many of them thinly clad, many bruised and hurt by the collision which destroyed their ship, few needed the ministrations of physicians when they came out in sight of the vast crowd that had been waiting in almost unbearable uncertainty. Many, it is true, were weak and nervous and hysterical from an experience that had left the world void and empty for them. But—and thousands thanked God for it as they watched—the majority of the saddened, bereaved company were well in body.

#### Sixteen Widowed Brides.

Only one of the Titanic's survivors died while the Carpathia was driving through fogs and storms to this port. One woman, a second cabin passenger, was suffering from a broken arm. But the general condition of the hundreds so dramatically saved from death was a cause of inexpressible pleasure to the thousands who saw them land. There was no need, as it turned out, for the ministers of death.

The Carpathia reported that there were 710 saved out of a passenger list which the White Star line figured at 2,180, making a loss of 1,470 lives. The statement from the Titanic's passengers says there were 745 rescued out of 2,340 on the list. The list of names furnished by the Carpathia on her arrival show 188 first cabin passengers saved, 115 in the second cabin, 178 third cabin, and 206 of the crew, a total of 687 saved. A woman passenger on the Carpathia heard from the ship's doctor that 495 of the passengers and 210 of the crew had been saved, and that thirty-nine women lost their husbands. Sixteen of those were brides.

#### Harbor Flags at Half Mast.

The world's annals has provided few more intense and dramatic moments than when all that was left of the great company that sailed so gaily on the Titanic appeared on the Cunard pier. No hint of the story of their miseries and of their sufferings after the Titanic foundered had come from the sea. It was not known for certain whether some who had been given up for dead might appear miraculously on the gangplank. There were scores of people among the men and women whose names are familiar the country over, who waited in the most intense suspense while the Cunarder with her sad cargo made her way slowly up the Hudson, passed the great ships in dock whose flags showed dimly at half staff in the bars of river light. There were some of these who had not dared to give up all hope, who lingered, still a prey to the most dreadful uncertainty, who refused to believe the cruel list of those that were saved and thought that there might after all appear for them some loved face. But nearly all of these were disappointed and turned away with looks that no man who saw the arrival of the Carpathia will ever forget.

#### Insane Vision of the Night.

The tragedy of the Titanic was written on the faces of nearly all of her survivors. Some, it is true, who were saved with their families, could not repress the joy and thankfulness that filled their hearts, but they were very few compared to the number of the rescued. These others bore the impress of their time of darkness when their people passed in an accident that seemed like an insane vision of the night. Their faces were swollen with weeping. They had drunk as deeply of sorrow as is ever given to human kind. But many, whose spirits were fainting from despair, walked firmly enough down the gangplank. Some walked unseeing in a kind of dreadful somnambulism of despair.

It was with difficulty that the

### TRIBUTE TO THE BRAVE

President Taft paid a touching tribute to Major Archibald Butt, his military aide, official and personal companion and friend—Archie Butt.

After learning from the Carpathia that Major Butt was not a survivor, the president said:

"I never at any time had any idea at all that Archie was saved. As soon as it became plain that the reports were true that several hundred persons, perhaps a thousand or more, had gone down, I knew that he went too. He was a man to the last, soldier through and through; he was always on deck, where he belonged, and I know he must have been the last to leave. There now appears no doubt that these last were lost."

tongues of many were loosened to speak of the scenes of agony and fear that fell over the Titanic's peaceful company when it became swiftly known that the ship must go down. Some told haltingly, with dread still frozen in their eyes, of men who strove and struggled against women for the lifeboats and of officers shooting them down. One woman saw an officer shoot two men, she said, and other passengers recalled how officers had stood with drawn pistols while the women and children were being guided into the boats. No one seemed to know of the exact fate of the Titanic's captain, E. J. Smith. There was a story that he had committed suicide but the Carpathia's passengers did not know that was true. Many of them had heard shots fired. They believed some of the firing was done to warn back steerage passengers. For the Titanic's officers and crew the rescued seemed to have nothing but praise. These men acted calmly and coolly in the face of certain foundering, was the report brought here by the rescued.

#### No Cheers For the Living.

The unhappy company so marvelously torn from the grip of the sea was received solemnly and with remarkable quiet by the enormous crowd which gathered near the Cunard pier and by the few hundreds that penetrated by right of relation or friendship or merciful business to the interior of the pier. There was no cheering, no upraising of voices in salute of the living, for the thought of the dead was in the minds of all onlookers. The depression of death was oppressive on the spirits of the waiting men and women. Those who found their gladdest hopes realized and looked through the press to make the well-known face of husband and father and sister and wives, could not conceal their tremendous elation, their thankfulness that all suspense and disheartening conjecture was over. But they greeted their rescued quietly for the most part, with a thought ever present for the overburdened hearts of the many who had been bereaved.

#### An Orderly Landing.

So splendid were the arrangements at the pier that there was no surging of the crowds, no hustling and bawling of the Titanic's survivors. The crowds were held back two blocks from the pier on the north, east and south. Everything was done to expedite the passage of the rescued ones and make their transference from pier to homes or hotels as easy and as comfortable as possible. Within the pier shed were hundreds who had the keenest personal interest in the survivors. Young Vincent Astor was early awaiting with an auto Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and still hopeful that by some chance good news would be given of his father. J. P. Morgan, Jr., was an early arrival. There was a committee from the stock exchange headed by Ransom H. Thomas, the president; P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia, the traction magnate, who waited for his daughter-in-law and grandson, but with no hope left of the survival of his son; George D. Widener. Senator William A. Clark, Dr. Herman Frauenthal and others with relatives and friends aboard the incoming boat, endeavored to master their anxiety and waited with what patience was possible. It was a long and trying wait. At 9:25 the Cunarder swung slowly to her pier. Out on the dark river there were sudden, vivid flashes and explosions as photographers snatched a view of the ship turning pierward.

### TERSE TELEGRAMS

The passenger steamer Cachepole was wrecked off the coast of Peru with a loss of eighty lives.

A subcommittee of the senate committee on commerce is making an investigation of the Titanic disaster.

Over 100 gold miners have been killed and eighty injured in a battle with troops at the Lena gold mines near Irkutsk, Siberia.

Several earthquakes have been experienced at Panama and in the interior provinces lately. They caused alarm, but were not of sufficient duration to cause any damage.

The Ohio constitutional convention adopted the proposal abolishing capital punishment. The proposal contained an amendment providing life imprisonment for first degree murder.

The British government has started a strict investigation in order to fix the responsibility for the false report of the salvage of the Titanic which was sent out on the day of the disaster.

# A SWORD THRUST OUT OF THE DEEP

Treacherous Ice Blade Cut Into Liner's Vitals.

## SCARCELY JARRED THE SHIP

So Slight Was the Shock of the Fatal Impact That the Danger on Board the Titanic Was Not Realized Until the Vessel Began to List With the Weight of the Inrushing Waters of the Icy Ocean.

New York, April 19.—The White Star liner Titanic was sent more than two miles to the bottom of the Atlantic off the banks of Newfoundland by the submerged ledge of an iceberg of ordinary proportions. She was steaming almost full tilt through a gently swelling sea and under a starlit sky, in charge of the first officer, Murdoch, who a moment after the collision surrendered the command to Captain Smith, who went down with her. The captain was washed from the bridge and was seen to make his way back again. He had been urged to get into a lifeboat, but refused.

The lifeboats that were launched were not filled to their capacity. The general feeling aboard the ship was, even after the boats had left her side, that she would survive her wound, and the passengers who were left aboard believed almost up to the last moment that they had a chance for their lives. The captain and officers behaved with the utmost gallantry, and there was perfect order and discipline in the launching of the boats and after all hope had been abandoned for the salvation of the ship, for those who were aboard. Just before she went down she broke her back.

#### An Unsuccessful Maneuver.

The great liner was plunging through a comparatively placid sea on the surface of which there was much mushy ice and here and there a number of comparatively harmless looking floes. The night was clear and stars visible. First Officer Murdoch was in charge of the bridge. The first intimation of the presence of the iceberg that he received was from the lookout in the crow's nest. They were so close upon the berg at this moment that it was practically impossible to avoid a collision with it. The first officer did what other startled and alert commanders had done under similar circumstances, that is, he made an effort by going speed ahead on his starboard propeller and reversing his port propeller, simultaneously throwing his helm over, to make a rapid turn and clear the berg. The maneuver was not successful. He succeeded in saving his bows from crashing into the iceberg, but nearly the entire length of the underbody of the great ship on the starboard side was ripped. The speed of the Titanic, estimated to be at least twenty-one knots, was so terrific that the knife-like edge of the iceberg's spur protruding under the sea, cut through her like a can opener. The shock was almost imperceptible. The first officer apparently did not realize that the great ship had received her death wound, and none of the passengers, it is believed, had the slightest suspicion that anything more than a usual minor sea accident had happened. Hundreds who had gone to their berths and were asleep were awakened by the vibration.

#### Made Light of Danger.

To illustrate the placidity with which practically all the men regarded the accident, it is related that four men in the smoking room playing bridge calmly got up from the table, and after walking on deck and looking over the rail, returned to their game. They resumed their game under the impression that the ship had stopped for reasons best known to the commander and not involving any danger to her. The tendency of the whole ship's company except the men in the engine department, who were made aware of the danger by the inrushing water, was to make light of, and in some instances ridicule, the thought of danger to so substantial a fabric.

Within a few minutes stewards and other members of the crew were sent around to arouse the people. Some utterly refused to get up. The stewards had almost to force the doors of the staterooms to make the somnolent appreciate their peril. Many had seen the ice vision flash by, but they had not appreciably felt the gentle shock and supposed that nothing out of the ordinary had happened. It was not until the ship began to take a heavy list to starboard that tremor of fear pervaded her. The crew had been called to clear away the lifeboats, of which there were twenty, four of which were collapsible. The boats that were lowered on the port side of the ship touched without capsizing. Some of the others lowered to starboard, including one collapsible, were capsized. All hands in the collapsible boats, that practically went to pieces, were rescued by the other boats. Sixteen boats in all got away safely. It was even then the general impression that the ship was all right, and there is no doubt that that even was the belief of some of the officers. At the lowering of the boats the officers superintending the lowering of the boats were armed with pistols, but there was no necessity for using them,

as there was nothing in the nature of a panic and no man made an effort to get into a boat while the women and children were being put aboard.

#### Owner Realized the Peril.

As the ship began to settle to starboard, heeling at an angle of nearly forty-five degrees, those who thought it was all right to stick by the ship began to have doubts and a few jumped into the sea. They were followed immediately by others, and in a few minutes there were scores swimming around. Nearly all of them wore life preservers. One man who had a Pomeranian dog leaped overboard with it and striking a piece of wreckage, was badly stunned. He recovered after a few minutes and swam toward one of the lifeboats and was taken aboard.

Most of the men who were aboard the Carpathia, barring the members of the crew who manned the boats, had jumped into the sea as the Titanic was settling. J. Bruce Ismay, president of the board of directors of the White Star line, was one of the few who boarded a lifeboat from the deck of the ship. President Ismay, according to some of his fellow voyagers, behaved with exceptional gallantry. He took charge of the launching of the lifeboats and went around among the women and children, soothing and encouraging them and, according to one of the rescued on the Carpathia, remarking at intervals, "Don't fear, we will get you into the boats all right."

Nobody seemed to know how Mr. Ismay himself got into a boat, but it was assumed that he wished to make a presentation of the case of the Titanic to his company. He was among those who apparently realized that the splendid ship was doomed.

#### Stuck to the Very Last.

All hands in the lifeboats, under instructions from officers and men in charge, were rowed a considerable distance from the ship herself in order to get far away from the possible suction that would follow her foundering. The marvellous thing about her disappearance was so little suction as to be hardly appreciable from the point where the boats were floating. There was ample time to launch all boats before the Titanic went down, as she was two hours and twenty minutes afloat. So confident were all hands that she had not sustained a mortal wound that it was not until 12:15 a. m., or thirty-five minutes after the berg was encountered, that the boats were lowered.

Hundreds of the crew and a large majority of the officers, including Captain Smith, stuck to the ship to the very last. It was evident after there were several explosions, which doubtless were the boilers blowing up, that she had but a few minutes more of life. She broke in half amidships and almost simultaneously her after half and her forward half sank, the forward half vanishing bow first, and the other half stern first. The commotion caused was much less than the horrified watchers in the lifeboats had expected. They were close enough to the broken ship to see clearly the most gruesome details of the foundering. All the spectators agree that the shattered sections of the ship went down so quietly as to excite wonder.

Some of the stewards who formed part of the lifeboat crew say that after the ship hit the berg the majority of the cabin passengers went back to their staterooms and that it was necessary to rout them out and in some instances to force the life preservers upon them. All agree that the engines of the ship were stopped immediately after she had made the ineffectual turn to clear the berg. The lifeboat crews were made up of stewards, stokers, coal trimmers and ordinary seamen.

Mr. Chambers, one of the survivors, had this to say: "The Titanic struck the iceberg head-on. The passengers ran out, believing that the ship could not sink, and being assured of this by the officers, again went back to their staterooms."

After about two hours the alarm was sent and the passengers started to enter the lifeboats. There was nothing like panic at first, as all believed that there were plenty of lifeboats to go around." After the lifeboat in which Mr. Chambers was in had gone about 400 yards from the ship, those in her saw the Titanic begin to settle very quickly and there was a rush for the remaining lifeboats. One was swamped. The great ship sank slowly by the head and no suction was felt by the boat in which Mr. Chambers was.

Mrs. Dickinson Bishop of Detroit said: "I was the first woman in the first boat. I was in the boat four hours before being picked up by the Carpathia. I was in bed at the time the crash came, got up and dressed and went back to bed, being assured there was no danger. There were very few passengers on deck when I reached there. There was little or no panic and the discipline of the Titanic's crew was perfect."

### NAVAL BATTLE

Italian Warships Reported to Be Forcing the Dardanelles.

London, April 19.—Additional reports have been received here of the Italian shelling of the Dardanelles. The bombardment of the Turkish forts is said to have been heavy. Twenty-one Italian warships were engaged.

The Turkish land batteries replied to the fire and the battle proceeded at long range. One report says that one of the Italian ships struck a submarine mine and has been sunk. Another dispatch states that the Italian fleet is at the entrance of the straits and is about to force the passage.

# NEW FIELD FOR FICTION PLOTS

No Imagination Ever Conceived Such a Tale.

## AND THIS IS HORRID TRUTH

Stories of the Survivors of the Wreck of the Titanic Make a Narrative of Dread Terror Surpassing Anything Ever Done Even by the Most Gifted of the World's Great Writers of Tales of the Sea.

New York, April 19.—From the survivors of the Titanic and here and there among the passengers of the Carpathia the story was gleaned of the rescue. Nothing in life will ever approach the joy felt by the hundreds who were waiting in little boats on the spot where the Titanic foundered, when the lights on the Carpathia first were made out.

The Carpathia, steaming on her way to the Mediterranean, was halted a little after midnight by the desperate calls of Phillips, the Titanic's wireless man. The Cunarder slowed, turned and headed at full speed for the location given by Phillips. In spite of the Carpathia's speed it was not until four a. m. that she made out the fleet of small boats lying over the scene of the wreck. Captain Rostron stopped his ship, lowered rope ladders as well as the ordinary gangways, and waited for the boats to come up to him. The appearance of the survivors in them was pitiable. Most of the women were clad only in nightgowns and thin kimonos, and many were wet through. Some had on evening dress and slippers. There were a number of children. In the first boat that came up was a child fast asleep in its mother's arms. The boats had waited two and a half hours, their occupants half crazy from grief and uncertainty. Herded separately into the all too few boats and put over the side, it was the fate of the little more than 700 to sit helpless and watch the death of their relatives and friends.

#### Hoping Against Hope.

With what calmness the crisis allowed, the officers of the ship assisted by brave men who had presently to die, placed most of the women and children in the boats and with them seamen to labor at the oars. Then with all the boats overboard and nothing that could be used for rafts, two-thirds of the ship's company, had to wait to see what brief moments would hold for them. It was apparent that the Titanic was staggering toward her end. The only hope was that her last feeble calls for help had been heard by a liner that could sweep up in time. It was a time when inextinguishable hope strove against what seemed the belief that death was within a cable length. And all these hopes and fears were maddeningly clear to the few in the boats. They realized—at least some of the men did—that the Titanic must shortly founder and that nearly all of those left on her would have to die. So the delivered ones watched with straining eyes for the least faint glim on the horizon that would tell of the oncoming of a steamship.

No tale has ever been told more pitiful, more choked with horror than the plight of the women and children who waited there, oblivious to the bitter cold, to see whether the wireless would bring relief in time to their loved ones that showed clearly on the Titanic's dark mass.

#### Music Out of the Night.

And there for two and a half hours, they prayed or clung with faltering hearts to the hope that the signals had been heard in time. There were cries sounding over the waters, men calling from the Titanic to their wives and children in the boats and answering replies. And then at 2:20 a. m. the end came suddenly. The riven ship, her starboard side shorn deeply, her back broken, water filled from bow to stern, staggered, lurched and went down. Men leaped from her and lingered briefly on the top of the waters. Bits of wreckage floated in the brightness and there was clearly seen men clinging desperately and striving to draw themselves out of the ocean. The watchers in the boats carried away many such pictures that are indelibly imprinted. It was said that most of the men passengers who were brought here jumped from the sinking ship and were hauled into the lifeboats.

One of the things that lingers gratefully in the minds of the survivors was the music that floated to them over the waters as the Titanic slowly filled and settled. The band was playing solemn tunes. To the straining ears of the people in the boats came first, "When We Meet Beyond," and later, when the great ship had sagged still deeper in the water the band played softly, "Nearer My God to Thee." Titanic survivors who paused long enough on the pier to sketch briefly what they could of the horrors of that night, said that they never would forget the playing of the band.

#### A Survivor's Story.

J. A. Brayton of Los Angeles was one of those who jumped from the Titanic after the first big list. He was about fifty feet from the boat, swimming on his back amid the ice, with his face turned toward the ill-fated

ship. He said her bow sank and then rose up into the air. Then came a third boiler explosion. The ship buckled amidships and sank. He said there was not enough suction to draw him back, but a wave came from the vessel and pitched him forward and away from the ship.

"I was walking on the deck," he said, "and it was a fine cold, clear night. The moon was shining and a number of us were enjoying the crisp, keen air, promenading about the deck. Captain Smith was on the bridge when the first cry from the lookout came to him that there was an iceberg ahead. It must have been 300 feet high, and it was probably 200 yards away from us, dead ahead. Captain Smith shouted some orders. What they were I could not understand and have not since learned, but a number of us promenaders rushed to the bow of the ship. When we saw we could not fail to hit it we all rushed to the stern. There came a crash and the passengers were panic-stricken for a time. But Captain Smith and a number of officers reassured everybody and insisted there was no danger if only the passengers would keep their heads. A number of people had gone to bed at this time, and at the crash they rushed affrighted to the bridge. Captain Smith and his officers assured all. We stood around huddled in groups after we had been pacified, and reassured ourselves, telling one another that certainly there could be no danger, that the Titanic simply could not sink."

#### A Cry Sent Over the Sea.

"The accident happened at about half-past ten. Within half an hour the wireless was calling for help, and at about midnight, I think, there came the first boiler explosion. Then for the first time I think Captain Smith began to get worried. A few minutes later a second boiler explosion occurred, and then Captain Smith ordered the crew to man the boats."

"Among the first cabin passengers little or no confusion prevailed. The first and second officers with revolvers stood by the ladders to the boats. The orders were 'Women first.' Captain Smith paced up and down the deck enforcing and continually reiterating the command 'Women first.' The procedure into the boats was orderly. I understand that among the steerage passengers a panic broke out and that the ship's officers had to shoot three men who tried to force their way into the boats. No trouble at all among the kind broke out among the first cabin passengers. Occasionally a man had to drive a man away from a boat, but no shooting was done."

#### Rescued From the Waters.

Continuing, Mr. Brayton said, "The small boats were all filled. The ship gave a heavy lurch. She tilted to the right and to the left as she listed. I don't know what happened at this point, but I did, with a swimmer still on. Then I began to swim away from the boat, as I feared that if the boat went down it would suck me under. My coat helped to keep me up, although it retarded my swimming, and I was about fifty feet away when she sank. I was probably in the water for twenty-five minutes when picked up by one of the small boats. The sixteen small boats that the Titanic had had all been filled when the Titanic went down. Three of them which were in the rear of the Titanic were sucked under when the ship sank."

At this point Mr. Brayton was asked how Colonel Astor, Benjamin Guggenheim and Major Butt had carried themselves.

"Colonel Astor was the only one of these whom I noticed," said Mr. Brayton, "and he behaved very well. I think that he jumped right after I did, but I am not certain. I saw Mrs. Astor get into a small boat. Before this the colonel had been supporting her in the crowd. He let her go with a great deal of coolness, as if he were not afraid at all of himself, and did not wish Mrs. Astor to have fears for him."

#### The Cold Was Intense.

"After I was picked up by the small boat it was two hours before we sighted the Carpathia, and about half an hour more before we were taken on board. I hope I may never go through another such experience. The women on the boat were hysterical almost without exception, crying for the ones they had lost and suffering bitterly from the cold and exposure. The cold was the worst I ever felt. Many of the women did not have enough wraps on, and they suffered terribly. All around us were scores of drowned bodies. Every once in a while a woman on our boat would recognize a corpse and then had to be restrained from jumping overboard. The sailors could not move an oar without striking a body."

G. E. Henry Stengel of Newark said it was only the forethought of a member of a boat's crew who was quick-witted enough to snatch up three green lights that saved a number of the lives of those adrift in the tiny lifeboat. "These green lights," he said, "shining through the darkness, enabled the other boat crews to keep close together in the ice-filled waters."

#### The Nebraska Primaries.

Lincoln, Neb., April 19.—Indications are that Roosevelt will carry the state at the presidential primary being held today, with La Follette second and Taft third, the representatives of the president having practically given up hope outside of the Second district.

#### Fans Again Disappointed.

There were two big games played in the three big leagues yesterday, rain interfering at all other points. In the National League Pittsburgh beat St. Louis 4 to 3, and in the American League Chicago beat St. Louis 12 to 7.



## We Shall Use Neither Tears nor Oratory in Telling You of the Furniture Sale Now On

THE entire stock of Voss' and Willman's furniture, rugs, carpets, linoleums and window shades, bought by the Gold Mine Dept. Store at a great sacrifice. This stock is now offered at removal sale prices at the WILLMAN BUILDING. Nothing reserved, everything on sale.

OWING to the large variety of the different kinds of furniture such as bed room suites, dining room suites, davenports, dressers and dressing tables, library and dining room tables, serving tables, chairs, mattresses and springs, separate wood and brass beds, folding beds and

sanitary cots, side boards, buffets and book cases, mirrors, pictures, plate racks, etc., we are unable to quote prices in this space. Every piece will be marked less than manufacturer's cost.

BE SURE AND LOOK FOR THE RED TAG.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1912.

### PAMPHLETS DISTRIBUTED

Literature on Wage Controversy Is Received Here.

Engineers living in Seymour are in receipt of a pamphlet regarding the wage controversy which is being waged by the fifty roads in the northeast. The booklets contain the demands of the employees and the answers of the railroads.

The pamphlets are addressed to railroad employees, railroad shareholders, bondholders, and the public.

"Please take this home, read carefully and let your families read it," is the request made. "What the Men Ask, What the Railroads Reply, What the Public Thinks," is the homely title of this unique booklet, which indicates the length to which the railroads are going to see that the public and all railroad employees are fully informed of this wage controversy, which the roads say threatens bankruptcy for a number of the lines.

While the engineers are circulating a strike ballot among the employees of the different lines, the management of the railroads are putting in the hands of the employees in train service this pamphlet, which, in addition to the demands of the men and the roads' reply, contains editorials reprinted from leading newspapers. It is being sent to the bondholders, shareholders, members of boards of trade, chambers of commerce and other commercial bodies in the territory which is affected by the engineers' demand.

Business Getters, "Republican Want Ads."

## DEHLER'S STORES

### SPECIAL

We have an extra special selection of Boys' Two-piece and Norfolk Suits and Children's Russian Blouses, styles that are select and natty, and at prices that will appeal to you.

As a particular SPECIAL INDUCEMENT to stimulate the sales in this department, we are making the following offer:

The best quality 25c Ball or Bat obtainable with every \$2.00, \$2.25 or \$2.50 Suit.

Both Ball and Bat with every \$3.00 Suit.

"Pennant" Brand Catcher's Mitt, cannot be bought less than \$1.25 retail, with every \$3.50 Suit and up.

A Catcher's Mitt that Retail at \$2.00 with every \$5.00 Suit and up.

This offer may seem strong to you, but we are making a special effort to make a showing in this department, and in order to do so are willing to sacrifice all profits by handing it back to you in the shape of a premium.

A 10c Jumping Rope with every pair of Misses' and Children's Hose. Hose retail at 15c, 20c and 25c.

With every pair of Boys' "Marble" Hose we give a sack of fifty marbles and an agate. Price of Hose only 15c.

A Buster Brown Novelty Pocketbook with every pair of Buster Brown Shoes.

Bring the Boys and have them fitted at our Store and be pleased.

### EVADING QUESTION

Democrats Trying to Unload Responsibility for Big Debt.

(Indianapolis Star)

State House Democrats, in trying to evade responsibility for Indiana's "straitsened circumstances," are trying to induce the taxpayer to believe that the State Board of Finance is a mysterious force or influence that brings about deficits and fiscal woes. The State Board of Finance does not make appropriations. The Legislature makes appropriations. The State Board of Finance does not spend the money. The state officers, institutions, boards and departments, bureaus and commissions expend the money as the money is appropriated by the Legislature to be spent.

The State Board of Finance can not prevent the spending of public money after it is appropriated, any more than the Finance Board can say when or how the money shall be appropriated, or how much shall be used. If the Democratic State Board of Finance had possessed any power, in 1911, that board would have exerted every ounce of that power to prevent the Democratic deficit of that year. This is common sense.

The law is plain as to the purely perfunctory and strictly limited powers and functions of the State Board of Finance. It is a board having "advisory supervision of the safekeeping" of funds. That is all. It is a board that looks after the safe deposit and after the safety of the state moneys while those moneys are on deposit. The Finance Board is made up of three members in order that each one of the three may act as a check on the other two members. Any one member of the board might rule it, through publicity, in the event anything was done that ought to be corrected through exposure. But all the board united can not direct disbursements or curb extravagance in the Legislature.

When one seeks for the source of the Democrats' financial troubles one must go to the Legislature. The State Board of Finance is not to be saddled with the making of appropriations, nor with the spending of money lavishly appropriated. The board supervises the safekeeping of funds. It does not disburse. It may call on counties for money with which to meet the demands made by the lavish appropriations fixed by a Legislature. In that it is merely a piece of mechanism. It is a modified and innocuous safety appliance. It is useful, in its small way, but as for controlling state finances the State Board of Finance has no more to do with the control of appropriations than it has to do with allotting April weather in season.

State House Democrats like to talk about the State Board of Finance as if that board were some tremendous, compelling force in the state's affairs, whereas the Finance Board is perfunctory to a very large degree, and positive not at all.

In the year 1909 the Legislature went so far as to take the supervision of the state debt sinking fund away from the State Board of Finance. So it was that under the appropriations of 1909, originating in the Democratic House and approved by a Democratic Governor, this sinking fund, including \$270,000 turned over by the Republicans in 1909; the sum of \$519,000, raised by the sinking fund levy in 1910, and \$288,000 of the \$388,000 raised in 1911, a total of \$1,137,000, was used to pay general or current expenses.

If the story now being told is true—and it come reliably—the Democratic State Board of Finance has fallen into error in the making of a contract with an agent for the collection of money due the state.

It is said the State Board of Finance engaged the services of a collector, that the agent or collector recovered \$2,000, and that the State Board of Finance paid the agent out of this money the sum of \$500 and covered into the state treasury only \$1,500 of the amount. This was all without warrant of law.

Another question that is likely to be put to the Democrats of the State Board of Finance is a pointed demand to know why the Democrats employ an outsider to collect money due the state when the State Board of Accounts is on duty and is required to perform the services rendered, according to the story, by a man who is not regularly in the state's employ.

What were the State Board of Accounts and its \$8-a-day "experts" doing when the State Board of Finance needed the services of an accountant?

Why pay \$500 to an outsider when regularly employed state servants are on hand to do the work? And where in the law will the Democratic State Board of Finance find its warrant for paying \$500 out of money belonging to the state to any person in return for "collecting" the money?

Serious charges have been made against county treasurers who retained 6 per cent. for collecting delinquent taxes. What about the retention of 25 per cent. for collecting state money?

# See Us

## AND SAVE BIG MONEY.

I am called the Price Cutter and I'm proud of the title. My business is price slicing. Every time I see a price I just naturally reach for my axe to chop a piece off of it. But I have never yet cut a price at the expense of quality.

These prices are money savers.

Standard Sizes Common Screen Doors, only .....98c

Complete with Hinges, Pulls and Hooks.

Better Doors, \$1.15, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50 and \$1.65; complete.

Lenox Soap this week only, per box .....\$2.90

Less quantities, 3 bars for .....10c

XXXX Package Coffee, lb. ....22c

Arbuckle Coffee, lb. ....23c

Splendid Loose Coffee, lb. ....22c

Toilet Soaps made by James S. Kirks.

Palm Toilet Soap, 3 bars for ....10c

Georgia Pine Tar Soap, 3 bars ....10c

Genuine Castile Soap, 3 bars ....10c

Owl Cigars, Box of 50 for. ....\$1.50

Carnation Brand Milk in 5c and 10c sizes only.

Buggy, Wagon, Implement and Floor Paints in small cans.

Hanna's Green Seal Paint for Houses, in quart, one-half gallon and one gallon buckets. Quality can't be beat.

If you want to save money on a steel or cast Breaking Plow, see us; also have a Complete Line of Riding Cultivators, either shovel or disc, at prices that will interest you.

Our Prices on Sewing Machines, Washing Machines, Incubators, Cream Separators, Ranges and Oil Stoves will save you money.

**RAY R. KEACH'S Country Store**

## Your Coffee Must Be Right.



Try our Dresden Brand at 35c, Verona at 28c, or a good Bulk Coffee at 25c.

F. O. Stone & Co.'s Cakes Fridays and Saturdays.

Puritana Canned Beets, Quart Jars at 20c.

Maple Syrup, in Quart, One Half Gallon and Gallon Cans.

Full Line of Package Garden Seed.

**W.H. REYNOLDS**

Phone 163.

21-23 S. Chestnut St.

**Hargrove's**  
Cash Furnishing Store

**Hargrove's**  
Cash Furnishing Store

### MEN ONLY

We won't credit you, but we will sell you

**Shoes, Shirts**

**and Underwear**

CHEAPER than anyone.

**Hargrove's**  
Cash Furnishing Store

**Hargrove's**  
Cash Furnishing Store

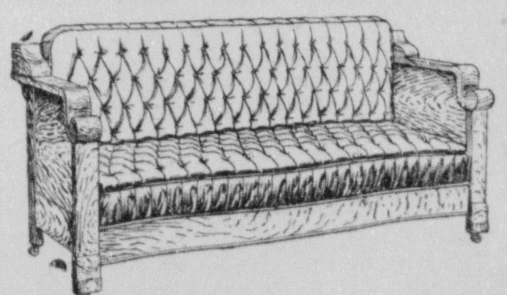
## Spring Time Needs For Indoors and Outdoors

CHI-NAMEL Grain, Stain and Varnish for Floors, Furniture, Refrigerators, Porch Furniture, Etc.

Sprinkling Hose, Lawn Mowers, Porch Swings, Porch Chairs and All Kinds of Garden Tools.

Let us show you our new Screen Door Check and Spring

**Kessler Hardware Co.**



**AUTOMATIC DAVENPORT**  
From \$16.98 Up.

COLD AIR REFRIGERATORS, A Full Line, All Sizes, From \$4.98 Up.

**DROEGE'S FURNITURE STORE**

**Advertise in The REPUBLICAN. It PAYS**



Open Evenings Until 8:00 O'clock

# HATS

We Show  
**40 Different Shapes**  
to choose from in pretty plain or mixed shades.



Our Wide Brim Derbies are Classy for Spring.

**\$2 Knapp Felt**  
The First American Made Hat  
In every conceivable shape that is new and CORRECT.  
There is a touch of style and quality about them that cause them to be  
Authoritative Style in Hats.

**\$3**  
**\$4**  
**\$5 STETSON**  
For Conservative Dressers.  
THE HAT OF SERVICE

See Our East Window.

## THE HUB.

The RELIABLE STORE

# WALL PAPER

17 East Second Street **T. R. CARTER'S** Opp. Interurban Station

Prices Good for Saturday Only

Save the Difference

20 lbs. Granulated Sugar.....	\$1.05
2 cans Corn.....	15c
3 cans Peas.....	25c
No. 3 can Hominy.....	5c
New Tomatoes, per lb.....	15c
Potatoes, per peck.....	40c
Kale, per peck.....	15c
Rhubarb, 2 bunches.....	5c
Green Onions, 2 bunches.....	5c
Lenox Soap, 3 bars.....	10c
Jumbo Dill Pickles, per dozen.....	12c
Dried Beef, Boiled Ham, Fancy Breakfast Bacon, Pimento, Brick and Cream Cheese, Small Picnic Hams.	

Prices Good for Saturday Only

## Mayes' Two Cash Groceries

7 W. Second St., Phone 658. Poplar and Brown Streets.

ELECTRIC WALL PAPER CLEANSER A CAN  
**10cts.**

HOLD-FAST PAINT A GALLON  
**\$1.25**

## The RACKET STORE

## Correct Time

Are you interested in good time? So are we. When we sell a clock we want it right. We have just received a large stock of clocks.

MANTEL CLOCKS, CHIME CLOCKS, CUCKOO CLOCKS, OFFICE CLOCKS, ALARM CLOCKS.  
We sell the Big Ben.

**J. G. Laupus**  
Jeweler

## LOOK

### BARGAIN IN SUITS

Men's and Young Men's Spring and Summer Suits from \$10 to \$15. We also do Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cleaning, Pressing and Dyeing.


**D. DeMATTEO**  
1 Door East of Traction Sta. Phone 468

## A CALL

Over the phone will bring our store, or any part of it, to your door. It will bring a box of Nyal Face Cream, either size, in a double quick step, since when a customer wants Nyal Cream they want it badly. It is well to add a box of Nyal Face Powder with your order. It is something different, and a delightful article for the toilet.

## Cox Pharmacy

The Prescription Drug Store—Phone 100



For Sale by  
**Cordes Hardware Co.**

**CHAS. E. GILLESPIE, M. D.**  
Practice Limited to Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat and Fitting Glasses.  
Hours: 10 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 p. m.  
Monday and Thursday evenings, 7 to 8.  
Andrews Bldg. Phone 245. Seymour, Ind.

## PERSONAL.

F. H. Gates went to Indianapolis this morning.  
Miss Goldie Swengle of Reddington spent today here.  
N. Kaufman and son, Arthur, were in Brownstown today.  
Mrs. John Roemmel went to North Vernon to spend the day.  
Ralph Applewhite was here from Brownstown this morning.  
Mrs. C. V. Duke and Mrs. John Disney spent today in Shelbyville.  
Miss Ruby Judd came from Hayden this morning to visit Mrs. W. C. Fox.  
Mrs. B. F. Schneck returned home this morning from a visit in Louisville.  
Miss Lena Marsh of St. Louis, is visiting her cousin, Miss Stella Roseberry.  
Mrs. Elgin Marsh of Mitchell, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Bennett.  
Mrs. David Boyles of Tunnelton, is here to attend the funeral of her son, Jerome Boyles.  
Miss Carrie Crabb is spending a few days with her father, Grant Crabb in Brownstown.  
Mrs. A. J. Brodhecker and Mrs. O. S. Brooke were here from Brownstown this morning.  
Mrs. Otto Chrisman went to Columbus this morning to visit her mother, Mrs. H. E. Johnson.  
Mrs. George Droege and baby went to Brownstown this morning to visit Mrs. Andrew Kuehn.  
Mrs. William Busse went to Brownstown this morning to visit relatives for a few days.  
Mrs. Clifford Riblin came from Ft. Ritner this morning on account of the death of Jerome Boyles.  
Mrs. Mort Seymour and daughters, Misses Nellie and Alice are visiting friends in Cincinnati today.  
Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Boyles of Ft. Ritner, came Thursday evening on account of the death of his brother.  
Mrs. Joe Kirbert returned home today from Cincinnati where she has spent two months with relatives.  
L. M. Brown, trainmaster and Frank Smith of the I. C. & S. were here this afternoon on business.  
Mrs. Florence Wetzel of North Vernon came this afternoon to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Willey.  
Rev. T. C. Baade and family of White Creek were here Thursday the guests of Rev. and Mrs. E. H. Eggers.  
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Guthridge of Princeton, came last night to attend the funeral of the late Jerome Boyles.  
Mrs. George Thomas has gone to Brownstown to spend a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Owens.  
Mr. and Mrs. John Lemon of Indianapolis, who formerly lived here, came Thursday evening to attend the funeral of Jerome Boyles.  
George Peter and Judge John M. Lewis have returned from Indianapolis where they attended the meeting of the Republican county chairmen.  
Miss Mary Harrison of Medora, came this morning to visit relatives here for some time. She is recovering from an attack of typhoid fever.  
Miss Gladys Sewell came up from Brownstown this morning to visit her sister, Mrs. N. T. Moore. Miss Sewell will graduate in May from the Brownstown high school.  
Mrs. Thomas H. Combs returned to her home in Charlestown this afternoon after visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bollinger and Mrs. Laura Bollinger for the past two weeks.

## NEW FREIGHT SCHEDULE

Improved Service on The I. C. & S. Traction Line.

A change becoming effective next Monday in the freight schedule of the Indianapolis, Columbus and Southern Traction line was announced this morning. Under the present schedule the freight car arrived here from Indianapolis at 10 o'clock, but after Monday it will be one hour earlier making 9 o'clock its hour of arrival. The car will remain here until 10 o'clock when it will start on its return trip. Freight loaded here in the morning will be ready for Indianapolis delivery at 2:30 the same afternoon.

The local shippers will be interested in the new change as it will place their freight in Indianapolis little earlier than under the present schedule, and Indianapolis freight billed to Seymour will arrive one hour earlier than it does at this time.

## Magazine Club.

The regular meeting of the Friday Magazine Club was held this afternoon, at the home of Mrs. Harley Jackson on North Chestnut street.

The program was as follows:  
Responses.....Great Actors.  
Election of officers.  
Discussion of Next Year's Work  
The Dramatic Talent of Today..Mrs. Williams.  
Baptist Chorus Choir.  
Will rehearse at the church at 7:30 promptly, tonight. Let everyone come and be on time.

# \$15,000 Stocks

In connection with the marvelous sale of furniture, we will offer in our own building, the Voss stock of rugs, carpets and draperies, at prices never heard of for merchandise of this kind.

We also will conduct a special price on our own reliable purchases, on the same lines, and assure perfect satisfaction to each and every purchaser.

The following few items will give you only a faint idea on what basis we are offering these remarkable values.

## THE FOLLOWING ITEMS WILL BE ON SALE AT THE GOLD MINE STORE

9x12 Tapestry rugs, floral and Oriental patterns.....	\$7.95
9x12 Seamless 9 wire Tapestry, all new patterns.....	\$9.95
9x12 Velvets, floral or Oriental patterns.....	\$9.95
9x12 Seamless velvet, imitation of wilton.....	\$13.95
9x12 heavy Tapestry, seamless, new designs.....	\$12.95
9x12 Axminster, you know the regular price.....	\$13.95
9x12 Axminster, new designs.....	\$15.95
9x12 Matting rugs, all late patterns.....	\$2.95
9x12 Bro. brussels, all wool.....	\$6.95
27x54 Velvet seamless rugs, this season's patterns.....	.98c
27x54 Axminster rugs, Oriental patterns.....	\$1.29
27x54 Axminster rugs, this season's patterns.....	\$1.69

Special prices will be quoted on extra large size rugs on tapestry, axminster and body brussels, 11-3x12, 10-6x12, 10-6x13-6 and 12x15.

## CARPETS, CURTAINS, MATTINGS AND LINOLEUMS.

Granite Ingrain Carpets, good selection of patterns.....	19c
Part wool Ingrain Carpets, mostly all new.....	38c
All wool Ingrain Carpets, less than cost.....	49c
The best extra super all wool Carpets.....	59c
Best grades of Mattings, at 19c, 15c, 12 1/2c and.....	10c
Linoleums, 2 yards wide, E quality.....	42c
Linoleums, 2 yards wide, D quality.....	52c
Linoleums, 4 yards wide, three patterns.....	47c
One lot of odd Curtains from Voss stock, each.....	25c
Another lot of Curtains from Voss stock, each.....	50c

Several lots or pairs, pair and a half, and two pairs curtains at half price.

## GOLD MINE DEPARTMENT STORE

SEYMOUR, INDIANA



## Elgin Shirts

CUTTER & CROSSETTE, Makers

You may have noticed that we guarantee every Elgin shirt that we sell to be perfectly cut and made to fit, and to be of as good or better material than is used in any other shirt sold in the United States at same price.

Come in and examine our line of these wonderful garments.

**We are here to back up our guarantee.**

## THOMAS CLOTHING CO.

## Brand New Line of High Art Pictures

Including the ROSARY and MOTHER'S DARLING and 25 other subjects.. A limited number at  
**10 Cents.**

Screen Wire, Detachable Screen Door Hinges, Screen Windows, White Wash Brushes, Curtain Stretchers, Curtain Poles and Window Shades.

## The Bee Hive

SEYMOUR, IND.

## Shoe Repairing

Men's Half Sole.....	50c.
Heels.....	25c.
Ladies' Half Sole.....	35c.
Heel.....	15c.

All Work Guaranteed.

## CARRAO BROS.

Heins Bldg. 5 E. 2nd St., Phone 769

## George F. Kamman

Licensed Optician  
Glasses Fitted Accurately  
With T. M. JACKSON, 104 West Second Street  
Residence Phone 393R

Phone 715. Office Hours: 8-12 a. m. 1-5; 7-8 p. m.

## DR. G. W. FARVER

Practice Limited to DISEASES of the EYE and FITTING GLASSES  
With STRATTON, The Jeweler, Seymour, Ind.



## WEALTH

WEALTH GROWS from little savings made as often as possible. You can make them every time you buy soft coal here. This is one of the times when it is to your interest to buy coal now. For the savings are considerable, more so than you'll have a chance to make for some time, if ever again.

Raymond City Coal per ton \$4.00  
Phone No. 4.

## Ebner Ice and Cold Storage Co

Exclusive Agents

## When Fruit Trees Show Green, and Buds are Pink Is Time

to use two gallon Lime Sulphur and two pounds Arsenate Lead to 48 gal. of water; same mix when petals fall. We carry a full line of spray material.

## Ebner Ice & Cold Storage Co.

Phone 4.



## WE CARRY THE BEST SHINGLES

for the price you can possibly get nowadays; also a full line of rough and dressed timber in white and yellow pine, maple, cherry, oak, birch and mahogany, for both exterior and interior carpentering. Everything in the way of sash, doors, blinds and fittings for stores, office buildings, dwellings, etc. Our qualities are of the highest standard. Let us quote prices—they'll be low enough.

## SEYMOUR PLANING MILL CO.

419 S. Chestnut St.

## Building Material

The Very Best at the Lowest Prices

Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Sash, Doors and Blinds.  
High Grade Mill Work  
Veeneered Doors and Interior Finish.

## Travis Carter Co.

## Drugs and Medicines

Prescriptions A Specialty.

**Geo. F. Meyer**  
South Chestnut St.

Electric Wiring, Motor Repairing, Etc.  
**JESS E. NEAL**  
22 St. Louis Ave.  
Electric and Machine Work of All Kinds  
Phone 532. Seymour, Ind.



## BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN R.R.

VERY LOW ROUND TRIP RATES  
TO LOS ANGELES, SAN DIEGO,  
OAKLAND AND SAN FRANCISCO,  
CALIFORNIA. ACCOUNT ANCIENT  
ARABIC ORDER NOBLES OF THE  
MYSTIC SHRINE. DATES OF SALE  
APRIL 27 TO MAY 3RD. RATE FOR  
THE ROUND TRIP \$70.40.

HOMESEEKERS ROUND TRIP  
TICKETS GOOD TO RETURN  
WITHIN 25 DAYS. ON SALE THE  
FIRST AND THIRD TUESDAYS OF  
EACH MONTH TO THE WEST,  
SOUTHWEST, ALSO SOUTH AND  
SOUTHEAST.

FOR TIME OF TRAINS, ROUTES  
AND RESERVATIONS. CALL AT B.  
& O. TICKET OFFICE OR ADDRESS  
E. MASSMAN, AGT.

W. P. TOWNSEND.  
D. P. A., VINCENNES, IND.

Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern  
Traction Company.



In Effect December 4, 1911.

Northbound	Southbound
Cars Lv. Seymour	Cars Ar. Seymour
7:55 a. m.	6:20 a. m.
8:10 a. m.	7:51 a. m.
9:00 a. m.	8:51 a. m.
9:18 a. m.	9:09 a. m.
10:00 a. m.	9:53 a. m.
11:18 a. m.	11:09 a. m.
12:00 p. m.	11:59 a. m.
1:18 p. m.	12:25 p. m.
2:00 p. m.	1:21 p. m.
3:18 p. m.	2:10 p. m.
4:00 p. m.	3:50 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	4:10 p. m.
5:18 p. m.	4:53 p. m.
6:00 p. m.	5:09 p. m.
7:20 p. m.	6:53 p. m.
8:18 p. m.	7:53 p. m.
9:00 p. m.	8:10 p. m.
10:45 p. m.	9:50 p. m.
11:55 p. m.	11:53 p. m.

Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern  
Traction Company.  
C—Columbus.  
G—Greenwood.  
J—Jannetta-Seymour Limited.  
K—Kankakee.  
L—Loomis.  
M—Mackinac.  
N—Niles.  
O—Ottawa.  
P—Piquette.  
Q—Quincy.  
R—Riverside.  
S—St. Louis.  
T—Trenton.  
U—Union.  
V—Vandalia.  
W—Washington.  
X—Xenia.  
Y—York.  
Z—Zanesville.

Indianapolis AND LOUISVILLE  
TRACTION COMPANY



Dixie Flyers leave Seymour for  
Crothersville, Scottsburg, Sellersburg,  
Watson Junction, Jeffersonville and  
Louisville at 9:11, 11:11 a. m. and  
2:11, 4:11, 6:11, 8:11 p. m.

Local cars leave Seymour for  
Louisville and all intermediate points  
at 6:00, 8:00, 10:00 a. m., 12:00 m.,  
1:00, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, 9:00, 11:00  
p. m.

Runs as far as Scottsburg only.

Freight service daily except Sun-  
day between Seymour, Jeffersonville,  
Louisville, New Albany and all in-  
termediate points.

Express service given on local pas-  
senger cars.

For rates and further information  
see agents, or official time folders in  
all cars.

GENERAL OFFICES.  
Scottsburg, Indiana.

### "SOUTHEASTERN LINE."

Chicago, Terre Haute and Southeast-  
ern Railway Company.

NORTHBOUND	Daily	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.
Lv. Seymour	6:20 a. m.	11:30 a. m.	4:50 p. m.	6:35 p. m.		
Lv. Bedford	7:58 a. m.	1:10 p. m.	6:23 p. m.			
Lv. Odon	9:07 a. m.	2:21 p. m.	7:36 p. m.			
Lv. Elkhart	9:17 a. m.	2:31 p. m.	7:46 p. m.			
Lv. Beehunter	9:33 a. m.	2:46 p. m.	7:59 p. m.			
Lv. Elkhart	7:50 a. m.	12:20 p. m.	7:05 p. m.			
Lv. Elkhart	9:48 a. m.	3:00 p. m.	8:14 p. m.			
Lv. Elkhart	10:20 a. m.	3:31 p. m.	8:47 p. m.			
Ar. Tr. Haute	11:15 a. m.	4:25 p. m.	9:40 p. m.			

Ar. Tr. Haute 11:15 a. m. 4:25 p. m. 9:40 p. m.

Ar. Tr. Haute 11:15 a. m. 4:25 p. m. 9:40 p. m.

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Ar. Tr. Haute 11:15 a. m. 4:25 p. m. 9:40 p. m.

Ar. Tr. Haute 11:15 a. m. 4:25 p. m. 9:40 p. m.

## EXCUSE ME!

Novelized from  
the Comedy of  
the Same Name

By  
Rupert  
Hughes

ILLUSTRATED  
From Photographs  
of the Play as Produced  
By Henry W. Savage

Copyright, 1911, by H. K. Fly Co.

### CHAPTER XVIII.

In the Composite Car.  
It was the gentle stranger's turn  
to miss his guess. He bent over the  
chair into which Mallory had flopped,  
and said in a tense, low tone: "You  
look like a thoroughbred sport. I'm  
trying to make up a game of stud  
poker. Will you join me?"

Mallory shook his heavy head in re-  
fusal, and with dull eyes watched the  
man, whose profession he no longer  
misunderstood, saunter up to the bliss-  
ful Doctor from Ypsilanti, and mur-  
mur again:

"Will you join me?"  
"Join you in what, sir?" said Dr.  
Temple, with alert courtesy.

"A little game."  
"I don't mind," the doctor smiled,  
rising with amiable readiness. "The  
checkers are in the next room."

"Quit your kiddin'," the stranger  
coined. "How about a little freeze-  
out?"

"Freeze-out?" said Dr. Temple. "It  
sounds interesting. Is it something  
like authors?"

The newcomer shot a quick glance  
at this man, whose innocent air he  
suspected. But he merely drawled:  
"Well, you play it with cards."

"Would you mind teaching me the  
rules?" said the old sport from Ypsi-  
lanti.

The gambler was growing suspicious  
of this too, too childlike innocence.  
He whined: "Say, what's your little  
game, eh?" but decided to risk the  
venture. He sat down at a table, and  
Dr. Temple, bringing along his glass,  
drew up a chair. The gambler took  
a pack of cards from his pocket, and  
shuffled them with a snap that startled  
Dr. Temple and a dexterity that delig-  
hted him.

"Go on, it's beautiful to see," he  
explained. The gambler set the pack  
down with the one word "Cut!" but  
since the old man made no effort to  
comply, the gambler did not insist. He  
took up the pack again and ran off  
five cards to each place with a grace  
that staggered the doctor.

Mallory was about to intervene for  
the protection of the guileless physi-  
cian when the conductor chanced to  
saunter in.

The gambler, seeing him, snatched  
Dr. Temple's cards from his hand and  
slipped the pack into his pocket.

"What's the matter now?" Dr. Tem-  
ple asked, but the newcomer huskily  
answered: "Wait a minute. Wait a  
minute."

The conductor took in the scene  
at a glance, and, stalking up to the  
table, spoke with the grimness of a  
sea-captain: "Say, I've got my eye  
on you. Don't start nothin'!"

The stranger stared at him wonder-  
ingly and demanded: "Why, what you  
drivin' at?"

"You know all right," the conductor  
growled, and then turned on the be-  
fuddled old clergyman, "and you, too."

"Me, too?" the preacher gasped.

"Yes, you too," the conductor re-  
peated, shaking an accusing forefinger  
under his nose. "Your actions have  
been suspicious from the beginning.  
We've all been watching you."

Dr. Temple was so agitated that he  
nearly fell from his seat. "Why, do  
you realize that I'm a—"

"Ah, don't start that," sneered the  
conductor, "I can spot a gambler as  
far as I can see one. You and your  
side partner here want to look out,  
that's all, or I'll drop you at the next  
tank." Then he walked out, his very  
shoulder blades uttering threats.

Dr. Temple stared after him, but  
the gambler stared at Dr. Temple  
with a homage. "So you're one of us,"  
he said, and seizing the old man's  
limp hand, shook it heartily: "I got  
to slip it to you. Your make-up is  
great. You nearly had me for a com-  
on. Great!"

And then he sauntered out, leaving  
the clergyman's head swimming. Dr.  
Temple turned to Mallory for explana-  
tions, but Mallory only waved him  
away. He was not quite convinced  
himself. He was convinced only that  
whatever else anybody might be, no-  
body apparently destined to be a clergy-  
man in these degenerate days.

The conductor returned and threw  
into Dr. Temple the glare of two basil-  
isk eyes. The old man put out a be-  
seeeching hand and began:

"My good man, you do me a grave  
injustice."

The conductor snapped back: "You  
say a word to me and I'll do you worse  
than that. And if I spot you with a  
pack of cards in your hand again, I'll  
tear you to the cow-ketcher."

Then he marched off again. The  
doctor fell back into a chair, trying to  
figure it out. Then Ashton and Fos-  
dick and little Jimmie Wellington and  
Wedgewood strolled in and, dropping  
into chairs, ordered drinks. Before  
the doctor could ask anybody to ex-  
plain, Ashton was launched on a story.  
His mind was a suitcase full of anec-  
dotes, mostly of the smoking-room  
order.

Wherever three or four men are  
gathered together, they rapidly organ-  
ize a clearing-house of off-color stories.

The doctor listened in spite of him-  
self, and in spite of himself he was  
amused, for stories that would be  
stupid if they were decent, take on a  
certain verve and thrill from their  
very forbiddenness.

The dear old clergyman felt that it  
would be priggish to take flight, but  
he could not make the corners of his  
mouth behave. Strange twitchings of  
the lips and little steamy escapes of  
giggles disturbed him. And when  
Ashton, who was a practiced raconteur,  
finished a drolatic adventure  
with the epilogue, "And the next  
morning they were at Niagara Falls,"  
the old doctor was helpless with laugh-  
ter. Some superior force, the devil  
no doubt, fairly shook him with glee.

"Oh, that's bully," he shrieked, "I  
haven't heard a story like that for  
ages."

"Why, where have you been, Dr.  
Temple?" asked Ashton, who could  
not imagine where a man could have  
concealed himself from such stories.  
But he laughed loudest of all when  
the doctor answered: "You see, I live  
in Ypsilanti. They don't tell me  
stories like that."

"They—who?" said Fosdick.

"Why, my pa—my patients," the  
doctor explained, and laughed so hard  
that he forgot to feel guilty, laughed  
so hard that his wife in the next room  
heard him and giggled to Mrs. Whit-  
comb:

"Listen to dear Walter. He hasn't  
laughed like that since he was a—  
a medical student." Then she buried  
her face guiltily in a book.

"Wasn't it good?" Dr. Temple de-  
manded, wiping his streaming eyes  
and nudging the solemn-faced English-  
man, who understood his own nation's  
humor, but had not yet learned the  
Yankee quirks.

Wedgewood made a hollow effort at  
laughter and answered: "Extremely  
—very droll, but what I don't quite  
get was—why the porter said—" The

others drowned him in a roar of laugh-  
ter, but Ashton was angry. "Why, you  
blamed fool, that's where the joke  
came in. Don't you see, the bride-  
groom said to the bride—" then he  
lowered his voice and diagramed the  
story on his fingers.

Mrs. Temple was still shaking with  
sympathetic laughter, never dreaming  
what her husband was laughing at.  
She turned to Mrs. Whitcomb, but  
Mrs. Whitcomb was still glaring at  
Mrs. Wellington, who was still writ-  
ing with flying fingers and underscor-  
ing every other word.

"Some people seem to think they  
own the train," Mrs. Whitcomb raged.  
"That creature has been at the writ-  
ing desk an hour. The worst of it is,  
I'm sure she's writing to my hus-  
band."

Mrs. Temple looked shocked, but an-  
other peal of laughter came through  
the partition between the male and fe-  
male sections of the car, and she  
beamed again. Then Mrs. Wellington  
finished her letter, glanced it over, ad-  
dressed an envelope, sealed, and  
stamped it with a deliberation that  
maddened Mrs. Whitcomb. When at  
last she rose, Mrs. Whitcomb was in  
the seat almost before Mrs. Welling-  
ton was out of it.

Mrs. Wellington paused at another  
wave of laughter from the men's  
room. She commented petulantly:

"What good times men have.  
They've formed a club in there al-  
ready. We women can only sit around  
and hate each other."

"Why, I don't hate anybody, do  
you?" Mrs. Temple exclaimed, look-  
ing up from the novel she had found  
on the book shelves. Mrs. Welling-  
ton dropped into the next chair:

"On a long railroad journey I hate  
everybody. Don't you hate long jour-  
neys?"

"It's the first I ever took," Mrs.  
Temple apologized, radiantly, "and I'm  
having the—what my oldest boy would  
call the time of my life. And dear  
Walter—such goings on for him! A  
few minutes ago I strolled by the door  
and I saw him playing cards with a  
stranger, and smoking and drinking,  
too, all at once."

"Boys will be boys," said Mrs. Wil-  
lington.

"But for Dr. Temple of all people—"  
"Why shouldn't a doctor? It's a  
shame the way men have everything.  
Think of it, a special smoking room.  
And women have no place to take a  
puff except on the sly."

Mrs. Temple stared at her in awe:  
"The woman in this book smokes!—  
perfumed things!"

"All women smoke nowadays," said  
Mrs. Wellington, carelessly. "Don't  
you?"

The politest thing Mrs. Temple  
could think of in answer was: "Not  
yet."

"Really!" said Mrs. Wellington,  
"Don't you like tobacco?"

"I never tried it."

"It's time you did. I smoke cigars  
myself."

Mrs. Temple almost collapsed at  
this double shock: "Cigars—cigars?"

"Yes; cigarettes are too strong for  
me; will you try one of my pets?"

Mrs. Temple was about to express  
her repugnance at the thought, but  
Mrs. Wellington thrust before her a  
portfolio in which nestled such dainty  
shapes of such a warm and winsome  
brown, that Mrs. Temple paused to  
stare, and, like Mother Eve, found the  
fruit of knowledge too interesting  
once seen to reject with scorn. She  
hung over the cigar case in hesitant  
excitement one moment too long. Then  
she said in a trembling voice: "I—I  
should like to try once—just to see  
what it's like. But there's no place."

Mrs. Wellington felt that she had  
already made a proselyte to her own  
beloved vice, and she rushed her vic-  
tim to the precipice: "There's the ob-  
servation platform, my dear. Come  
on out."

Mrs. Temple was shivering with dis-  
may at the dreadful deed: "What

would they say in Ypsilanti?"

"What do you care? Be a sport.  
Your husband smokes. If it's right  
for him, why not for you?"

Mrs. Temple set her teeth and  
crossed the Rubicon with a resolute  
"I will!"

Mrs. Wellington led the timid  
neophyte along the wavering floor of  
the car and thung back the door of the  
observation car. She found Ira Lath-  
rop holding Anne Gattle's hand and  
evidently explaining something of  
great importance, for their heads  
were very close together. They rose  
and with abashed faces and confused  
mumbblings of half swallowed explana-  
tions, left the platform to Mrs. Wil-  
lington and her new pupil.

Shortly afterward Little Jimmie  
Wellington grew restive and set out  
for a brief constitutional and a breath  
of air. He carried a siphon to which  
he had become greatly attached, and  
made heavy going for the observation  
room, but reaching the door in fairly  
good order. He swung it open and  
brought in with it the pale and waver-  
ing ghost of Mrs. Temple, who had  
been leaning against it for much-needed  
support. Wellington was stupefied  
to observe smoke pouring round Mrs.  
Temple's form, and he resolved to  
perform a great life-saving feat. He  
decided that the poor little woman  
was on fire and he poised the siphon  
like a fire extinguisher, with the noble  
intention of putting her out.

He pressed the handle, and a stream  
of vichy shot from the nozzle.

Fortunately, his aim was so very  
wobbly that none of the extinguisher  
touched Mrs. Temple.

Wellington was about to play the  
siphon at her again when he saw her  
take from her lips a toy cigar and  
emit a stream of cough-shaken smoke.  
The poor little experimentalist was  
too wretched to notice even so large  
a menace as Wellington. She threw  
the cigar away and gasped:

"I think I've had enough."

From the platform came a voice  
very well known to Little Jimmie. It  
said: "You'll like the second one bet-  
ter."

Mrs. Temple shuddered at the  
thought, but Wellington drew himself  
up majestically and called out:

"Like second one better, eh? I  
suppose it's the same way with  
husbands."

Then he stalked back to the smok-  
ing room, feeling that he had annihi-  
lated his wife, but knowing from ex-  
perience that she always had a come-  
back. He knew it would be good, but  
he was afraid to hear it. He rolled  
into the smoking room, and sprawling  
across Doctor Temple's shoulders,  
dragged him from the midst of a  
highly improper story with alarming  
news.

"Doc, your wife looks kind o' seedy.  
Better go to her at once."

Dr. Temple leaped to his feet and  
ran to his wife's aid. He found her a  
dismal, ashen sight.

"Sally! What on earth ails you?"

"Been smok-oking," she hiccupped.  
The world seemed to be crashing  
round Dr. Temple's head. He could  
only gurgle, "Sally!"

Mrs. Temple drew herself up with  
weak defiance: "Well, I saw you play-  
ing cards and drinking."

In the presence of such innocent  
deviltry he could only smile: "Aren't  
we having an exciting vacation? But  
to think of you smoking!—and a  
cigar!"

She tossed her head in pride. "And  
it didn't make me sick—much." She  
clutched a chair. He tried to support  
her. He could not help pondering:  
"What would they say in Ypsilanti?"

"Who cares?" she laughed. "I—I  
wish the old train wouldn't rock so."

"I—I've smoked too much, too,"  
said Dr. Temple with perfect truth,  
but Mrs. Temple, remembering that  
long glass she had seen, narrowed her  
eyes at him: "Are you sure it was  
the smoke?"

"Sally!" he cried, in abject horror  
at her implied suspicion.

Then she turned a pale green. "Oh,  
I feel such a quail."

"In your conscience, Sally?"

"No, not in my conscience. I think  
I'll go back to my berth and lie down."

"Let me help you, Mother."

And Darby and Joan hurried along  
the corridor, crowding it as they were  
crowding their vacation with belated  
experience.

### CHAPTER XIX.

#### Foiled!

It was late in the forenoon before  
the train came to the end of its iron  
furrow across that fertile space be-  
tween two of the world's greatest riv-  
ers, which the Indians called "Iowa,"  
nobody knows exactly why. In con-  
trast with the palisades of the Missis-  
sippi, the Missouri twists like a great  
brown dragon wallowing in congenial  
mud. The water itself, as Bob Bur-  
dette said, is so muddy that the wind  
blowing across it raises a cloud of  
dust.

A sonorous bridge led the way into  
Nebraska, and the train came to a  
halt at Omaha. Mallory and Marjorie  
got out to stretch their legs and their  
dog. If they had only known that the  
train was to stop there the quarter of  
an hour, and if they had only known  
some preacher there and had had him  
to the station, the ceremony could have  
been consummated then and there.

The horizon was fairly saw-toothed  
with church spires. There were  
preachers, preachers everywhere, and  
not a dominie to do their deed.

After they had strolled up and down  
the platform, and up and down, and  
up and down till they were faint of  
their cramped quarters, again, Mar-  
jorie suddenly dug her nails into Mal-  
lory's arm.

"Honey! look—look!"

Honey looked, and there before  
their very eyes stood as clerical a  
looking person as ever announced a

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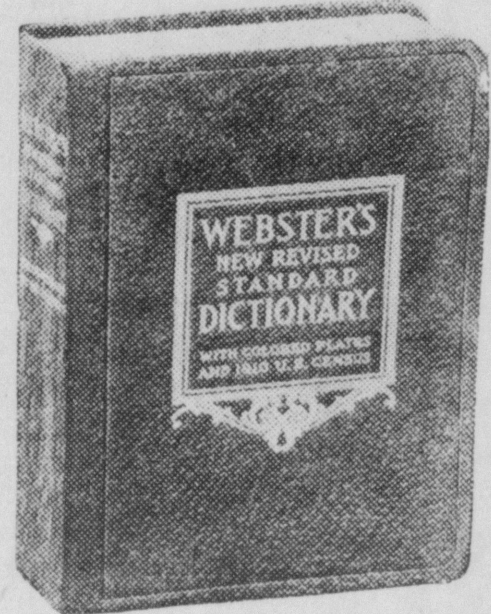
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## Sunday School Lesson

Lesson III. April 21.

APPOINTMENT OF THE TWELVE. Mark 3:7-19; Matt. 5: 13-16.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Ye did not choose me, but I chose you, and appointed you, that ye should go and bear fruit.—John 15:16. R. V.

The first part of this lesson is found in Matt. xii. 15-21, as well as in Mark, and the record of the choosing of the twelve is found in Matt. x and Luke vi and in our lesson verses. Our meditation is upon the record as found in the several gospels. When Jesus knew that they had determined to kill Him He withdrew with His disciples to the sea. When people resist the gospel and will not hear of our Lord Jesus our instructions are to let them alone and withdraw from them (Matt. x. 14; Acts xiii. 46; 11. John x. 11). As then multitudes followed Jesus because they knew not what, but it is Himself they need. In those days they heard what great things He did, and they came to Him from all parts, even from Tyre and Sidon, as well as from beyond Jordan, and He healed them all and cast out unclean spirits (Matt. xii. 15 and charged the healed ones not to make Him known. The crowd so thronged Him that He bade his disciples to bring Him a boat that from it He might be able the better to reach them. We are vessels also, and He desires from and through us to make the glad tidings known, but few seem willing to give Him the vessel. The quotation from Isa. xlii. 1-4, in Matt. xii. 15-21, must be understood in the light of the context, and thus it is plain that the bruised reed and smoking flax represent His enemies, whom He might easily break in pieces, but the time is not yet. Compare 11 Kings xviii. 21. Some see in the reed and flax a suggestion of the weakness of His own people with which He will not deal severely. That phase of the truth

is found in Heb. iv. 15, 16, but here we are pointed onward to the time of judgment upon His enemies, and after that the winning of the nations to Himself through Israel, now meekness and submission and suffering, and then the glory.

Luke vi. 12, 13, tells of His spending all night in prayer to God and then, when it was day, of His choosing twelve of His disciples, whom He named apostles. I often wonder if we understand prayer as practised by Him. Think of our prayers, a few moments of confession and petition, and contrast this "continued all night in prayer to God." He had nothing of sin to confess, so it must have been an all night of communion with His Father concerning the things of the kingdom and concerning these men whom He was about to set apart specially for Himself. Verse 13 of our lesson says that He called unto Him whom He would and they came unto Him. On the last night before He was crucified He said to them, "Ye have not chosen me, but I have chosen you and ordained you, that ye should go and bring forth fruit and that your fruit should remain." When He called these men He had in mind not merely the few years of ministry in a mortal body, with much weakness and failure on their part, but He saw the kingdom and the twelve thrones on which they would sit ruling the twelve tribes of Israel (Matt. xix. 28; Luke xxii. 30). It was not the time to talk with them of that; but, though He did speak of it before He left them, He also said, "I have yet many things to say unto you but ye cannot bear them now" (John xv. 16; xvi. 12). He called them that they might be "with Him." He want-

ed them not only in His company, but to be wholly one with Him, seeing things as He did, having His mind about things, as far as such mortals could; but oh, how they failed, and how we fail, and how we must grieve Him by our unbelief and our own thoughts instead of His! He wanted them with Him that He might send them forth to preach and to heal. Whom He blesses He desires to make a blessing to others, and He has left us here in His stead, saying to His Father, "I am no more in the world, but these are in the world." He also prayed that through us the world might believe and know (John xvii. 11, xxi. 23). He not only prayed for the apostles, but for all who should believe on Him through their word (John xvii. 20), so we are included in His prayer, and He ever liveth to make intercession for us. In the order in which we have them in our lesson, the one who denied Him is first, and the one who betrayed Him is last, and it is the same in Matthew and Luke, while the order of the others varies just a little. It must be for a purpose that the weakest and the worst begin and end the list, the one a true disciple, one of the inner three, and after Pentecost used more than either of the others; the other a devil. Yet infinite wisdom did the choosing, and His way is always perfect, so we are dumb and can only wonder that He ever chose us, "chose us before the foundation of the world that we should be holy and without blame before Him in love" (Eph. i. 4). With the exception of Peter and John, how little we know of any of them! Philip and Andrew are to the front, not in the most favorable light, at the feeding of the 5,000; James and John desire first places in the kingdom; Thomas is the last to believe in the resurrection, yet He loved them all.

### THE LESSON QUIZ.

(Copyright, 1911, by Rev. T. S. Linseott, D. D.)

The Appointment of the Twelve. Mark iii. 7-19; Matt. v. 13-16.

Golden Text.—Ye did not choose me, but I chose you and appointed you, that ye go and bear fruit. John xv. 16.

(1.) Verse 7.—Why, in view of what had just happened, did Jesus "withdraw himself and his disciples to the sea?"

(2.) When is it right to flee from our enemies, and when is it duty to stand our ground?

(3.) Verse 8.—What proportion followed Jesus out of love for him, and his teaching, and what proportion through curiosity, and to see his wonderful works?

(4.) What proportion attend church to-day for worship, for the preaching of the gospel, or because it is the custom?

(5.) Verses 9-10. To what extent is it legitimate for a preacher in his public services to provide musical or other attractions in order to draw the crowd?

(6.) What would probably have been the size of the congregations of Jesus if he had not performed miracles as well as preached the gospel?

(7.) Verses 11-12.—If in these days a preacher is not instrumental in casting unclean spirits out of men, what ought he to do?

(8.) Why did Jesus charge the demons who knew him not to make him known?

(9.) Verse 13.—Why is it, or not, a part of a pastor's duty to frequently invite individual Christians to visit him, with a view to finding out, and then to influence them to take up the term of Christian work for which they are fitted?

(10.) Verses 14-15.—Jesus had a target following at this time. What method, therefore, did he adopt in selecting his twelve apostles?

(11.) What important preparation had Jesus made during the previous night for selecting his apostles? (See Luke vi. 12-13.)

(12.) Which, and why, is the better method when faced with an important crisis, to seek help from God in a few words, and in faith leave the matter with him or to discuss all the details with God in protracted prayer?

(13.) Back up your answer with reasons and say whether Christ intended the miraculous power conferred upon the original twelve apostles to be permanent in the Christian church. (This is one of the questions which may be answered in writing by members of the club.)

(14.) Verses 16-19.—What particular charge did Jesus give to these twelve apostles? (See Matt. x. 15-16.)

(15.) Which were the leaders among the Apostles, and what can you say concerning them?

(16.) Matt. v. 13-16.—What are the chief characteristics of salt?

(17.) In what sense are Christians like salt?

(18.) What elements in Christian character resemble light, and to what extent are we responsible to let our light shine?

Lesson for Sunday, April 22, 1912. The Beatitudes. Matt. v. 1-12.

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### SEA'S PERILS EVER PRESENT

Maneuvers and Sham Battles Cannot Be Held Without the Element of Danger.

It is the great distinction of the sea that its peace maneuvers are never sham fights. To whatever branch or grade of the naval service a seaman may belong, when he is on active service he is always face to face with "the real thing." A mistake of any sort, a pardonable miscalculation, a momentary failure of nerve or attention, or even some small unavoidable accident, may involve the forfeit of many lives. Hence the magnificent training the sea imposes in manliness, resourcefulness and self-control. The submarine branch of the navy has undoubtedly risks and dangers of its own, as the sad tale of previous disasters plainly shows; and when a catastrophe unhappily occurs it is of a nature to make a profound impression upon the public. But in relation to the number of submarines in commission, and to the constant exercise they undergo, the picked officers and men who serve in them do not incur a risk out of all proportion greater than their comrades in other branches. Danger and risk are no peculiar prerogative of the submarine. Daily faced in the routine of duty and daily overcome, they form the very foundation of naval character, and are a pledge, in no small degree, of the security upon which as a nation we repose.

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### Valuable Find of Manuscript.

A very interesting and remarkable discovery of illuminated manuscripts and early printed books, ranging as far back as 1480, has just been made in the library at Oton Hall, says the Nottingham (Eng.) Guardian.

It came about in this way: The vicar of the parish, Rev. W. Laycock, obtained permission to go through the books in the library at his leisure. While so doing his curiosity was aroused by a locked and forgotten cupboard therein, which he proceeded to investigate. Its contents proved to be between forty and fifty volumes, which confirmed the impression conveyed by the antiquity of their appearance that they belonged to the very earliest stage of the art of printing, which was introduced into this country in 1477.

The majority of them are folio volumes, and with one exception they are all in their original bindings. The covers are carefully planed boards of solid oak, and the books are bound with stout leather laces, the backing and lining being fragments of illuminated manuscripts of a much earlier date, cut up as waste with a ruthless indifference.

### Fifty Years Ago Today. April 19.

Camden, N. C., captured after a spirited fight by Colonel Rush C. Hawkins' Federal brigade. The Confederates under General Benjamin Huger repulsed the assailants until overpowered. The north was disturbed over the huge war debt in prospect.

### Registration Law.

The registration law is attracting considerable attention this year and is published below in a condensed form.

A voter is a male citizen who will be 21 years of age or over on day of election who is native born or naturalized, and has legal residence in his precinct, county and state. The election this year occurs on Tuesday, Nov. 5th, so a person born on Nov. 6th 21 years previous is a legal voter.

No man can vote without having previously registered.

A voter must be present in person to register.

A voter registers but once in precinct where he votes.

If a voter should change voting places, state, county, township or precinct he must register in one to which he moves and if previously registered, bring a certificate of such previous registry from County Auditor under signature and seal.

The Registration board will hold three sessions each year (in which elections occur) in each precinct in May, September and October. The first registration this year will be on Thursday, May 9th, and may last for three days if found necessary to accommodate the voters. The other two will be on Friday, September 6th, and Monday, October 7th, for only one day each. The hours for registering are 5 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m. on registration days.

Registration blanks will be left at different places in each precinct that they may be obtained previous to day of registrations. A supply will also be on hands at the place of registration on days for registering.

A person who cannot write in English can sign in their own language, but must have signature of some one in English as attesting witness.

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Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

### Popular Mechanics For May.

Topics closely associated with human interests and human welfare characterize the May number of Popular Mechanics Magazine. To the people as a nation Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary's article on "What the World Gains by the Discovery of the Poles," makes a strong appeal. The discoverer of the North Pole declares that the United States should grasp its opportunity in the Antarctic by establishing there a station for the purpose of continuous magnetic, meteorological, astronomical and other scientific observations by a small party of experts. The article is profusely illustrated and gives a clear idea of the relative positions of the several Antarctic expeditions in the field at the time Amundsen attained the South Pole.

The city man longing for release from monotonous indoor life, but wary of the risks involved in a change of occupation, will take great interest in Gardner Mack's article on "The Hope in the Hoe." Problems, difficulties and disappointments to be met in the change from city to farm life, by the average man, are impartially discussed, while the benefits and returns are shown to be the result of hard work and the "soil instinct." Many illustrations accompany the article.

### A Log On the Track

of the fast express means serious trouble ahead if not removed, so does loss of appetite. It means lack of vitality, loss of strength and nerve weakness. If appetite fails, take Electric Bitters quickly to overcome the cause by toning up the stomach and curing the indigestion. Michael Hesseheimer, of Lincoln, Neb., had been sick over three years, but six bottles of Electric Bitters put him right on his feet again. They have helped thousands. They give pure blood, strong nerves, good digestion. Only 50 cents at The Andrews Drug Co., Seymour, Ind.

W. H. Reynolds and daughters, Misses Belva and Elsie, spent today in Louisville.

FILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

## SAGE TEA WILL DARKEN THE HAIR

Restore Faded and Gray Hair to Natural Color—Dandruff Quickly Removed.

There is nothing new about the idea of using sage for restoring the color of the hair. Our great-grandmothers kept their locks soft, dark and glossy by using a "sage tea." Whenever their hair fell out or took on a dull, faded or streaked appearance they made a brew of sage leaves and applied it to their hair, with wonderfully beneficial effect. Nowadays we don't have to resort to old-time, tiresome methods of gathering the herbs and making the tea. This is done by skillful chemists better than we could do it ourselves, and all we have to do is to call for the ready-made product, Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy, containing sage in the proper strength, with the addition of sulphur, another old-time scalp remedy.

The manufacturers of this remedy authorize druggists to sell it under guarantee that the money will be refunded if it fails to do exactly as represented.

Don't neglect your hair. Get a bottle of Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur to-day, and notice the difference after a few days' use.

This preparation is offered to the public at fifty cents a bottle, and is recommended and sold by all druggists. Special Agents, Andrews Drug Co.

## SAFE REMEDY ENDS CATARRH MISERIES

Gives Instant Relief, Cures and Prevents Catarrh and Cold in the Head.

The quickest, best and safest way to cure catarrh or a cold in the head is by using a remedy that will "touch the spot" and do its work quickly without leaving any bad effects. Ely's Cream Balm, which is applied to the nostrils or rubbed on the throat or chest gets right at the root of the trouble and instantly relieves even the worst case of catarrh or cold. A few minutes after applied you can feel a loosening up in the head, the pain and soreness are gone, the sense of taste, smell and hearing come back, and you feel like a different person.

Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, heals and strengthens the inflamed membranes, takes away that stuffed up feeling and dull pain in the head, relieves the throat soreness and stops the nasty discharge which is the cause of the disgusting hacking, spitting, blowing of the nose, and foul breath. May fever victims who are made miserable by fits of sneezing, coughing and wheezing get instant and permanent relief by the use of this simple remedy.

Don't suffer another minute. Ely's Cream Balm will relieve you immediately, and a 50 cent bottle will more than likely work a complete cure. All druggists sell it.

### For Women Who Care

Of course you use an antiseptic in your family and in the care of your own person, and you want the best.

Instead of what you have been using such as liquid or tablet antiseptics or peroxide, won't you please try Paxtine, a concentrated antiseptic powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

Paxtine is more economical, more cleansing, more germicidal and more healing than anything you ever used.

**Paxtine**  
ANTISEPTIC

In the toilet—to cleanse and whiten the teeth, remove tartar and prevent decay. To disinfect the mouth, destroy disease germs, and purify the breath. To keep artificial teeth and bridgework clean and odorless. To remove nicotine from the teeth and purify the breath after smoking. To eradicate perspiration odors by sponge bathing.

As a medicinal agent for local treatment of feminine ills where pelvic catarrh, inflammation and ulceration exist, nothing equals hot douches of Paxtine. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. has been regularly advising their patients to use it because of its extraordinary cleansing, healing and germicidal power. For this purpose alone Paxtine is worth its weight in gold. Also for nasal catarrh, sore throat, inflamed eyes, cuts and wounds. All druggists, 25 and 50 cents a box. Trial box and testimony of 31 women free on request. THE PAXTON TOILET CO., BOSTON, MASS.

### OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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W. A. CARTER & SON









IDED  
u sent me were  
lieve there is a  
since you men-  
off shortly!"

# Clumsy Claude

If Art is Orderly  
Disorder, He is it

THE RETURN JOURNEY  
"Do you believe in the Darwinian the-  
ory, Miss Stuckup?"  
"Yes; but I go further than Darwin did,  
for I believe some of our species have  
started on their return journey."

ACK IN A  
DON'T STIR  
HE SPOT -  
IGHT BREAK  
ETHING.

ALLRIGHT,  
UNCLE

IT'S A SHAME TO  
LET ALL THIS NICE  
PAINT GO TO WASTE.  
I'LL USE IT UP ON  
THIS PICTURE

GEE! THERE GOES  
A THOUSAND HUNDRED  
DOLLARS WORTH OF  
PICTURES!

WOOF!

ID BETTER GET  
CLEAR O' THIS

YOU STOP  
THAT, BALDY!

GR-R-R-R!

MYOW

WR-R-R-  
MEOW-W

# Mrs. Timekiller

Converts Real Burglar  
to the Great Cause

A VACUUM  
Chairman (addressing a meeting)—I  
am sure we will all be very sorry our  
secretary is not here tonight. I cannot  
say we miss 'is vacant chair, but I do  
say we miss 'is vacant face.

GUESS I AIN'T OVERLOOKED  
ANYTHING BUT THE HINGES  
ON THE DOORS! NOW FER  
A GET AWAY!

OH SIR YOU ARE JUST THE  
MAN WE WANT FOR A  
POLITICAL BOSS TO WORK  
IN THE SLUMS!

WHAT?!  
POLITICAL  
BOSS!!  
ME?

WITH YOUR NERVE  
RESSIVE MANNER  
MAKE A WONDERFUL  
CIAN! SO YOU'LL WORK  
LECT MR TIMEKILLER  
WONT YOU?

SAY LADY IF  
DIS MAN MR.  
TIMEKILLER IS  
YOUR HUSBAND  
I'M FOR HIM!

WHO EVER WOULD TAUGHT  
THAT JIMMIE DE SAFECRACKER  
WOULD TURN TO A POLITICIAN

VOTE FOR  
TIMEKILLER

GEE I EVEN FORGOT  
TO BRING DE SWAG  
AND ME LANTERN  
ALONG!